MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 APRIL 1982

Israel

Relations With U.S. -- Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the Knesset that in light of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's informing him that the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation has not after all been suspended, the agreement is still valid, IDF radio reported. Begin was speaking to a plenum held to consider an opposition-sponsored bill designed to subject the memorandum to a Knesset vote. The bill was not approved by the Knesset, the radio noted.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon also spoke at the plenum, Jerusalem radio reported, telling MK's that part of the memorandum already has been implemented, involving some areas in which Israel had never before cooperated with the United States. He added that Israel's relationship with the United States is now far better than before despite differences of opinion.

However, in an interview published by the new Likud journal YOMAN HASHAVU'A, Sharon criticized the U.S. Consulate in east Jerusalem for actively fostering extremist elements among the Arab population and asserted that various so-called voluntary organizations from the United States are aiding extremist circles in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. In a covert manner and without formally deviating from the Camp David accords, the U.S. administration wants to create a situation that will constitute a corridor for a future Palestinian state, Sharon opined.

Carrington Visit -- UK Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington held "friendly talks" with Prime Minister Begin, Jerusalem radio reported, but no agreement was reached on substantial issues. Carrington insisted that Israel ultimately will have to make some sort of contact with the PLO, while Begin denounced proposals for a Palestinian state and blamed Europe's advocacy of Palestinian self-determination for some of the current difficulties in implementing the autonomy plan. Carrington also met with Sharon and discussed bilateral issues with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, the radio noted.

West Bank Situation -- Kamil Fataftah, head of a Hebron district local council, was seriously wounded in the leg by a car-bomb, Jerusalem radio reported. Noting that Fataftah is a member of the Hebron District Village League, its chairman Mustafa Dudin, told Jerusalem radio's Arabic service that such attacks are aimed at terrorizing the villagers and implementing the "personal designs of certain quarters in Jordan or elsewhere." The leagues will adopt greater security precautions, he said, and may take counteraction, although they would prefer that this be left to the security authorities.

Paris Attack -- An Israeli spokesman in Paris blamed the PLO for an attack on the Israeli purchasing mission there, Jerusalem radio said. Masked men fired at the office; no one was hurt.

Yamit Withdrawal -- Sinai became a closed military area on 1 April, Jerusalem radio reported, but many of the veteran settlers at Yamit have received permission to stay there until the middle of April. Several dozen veteran families as well as 2,500 members of the Movement To Stop the Withdrawal remained in Yamit after the deadline. Meanwhile, the Knesset adopted the compensation law for the Sinai evacuees.

Relations With Egypt -- Defense Minister Sharon declined Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali's invitation to visit Egypt shortly to seek a solution to border disputes, Jerusalem radio reported. Sharon said he is preoccupied with current matters. According to Cairo radio, Sharon's visit has been postponed.

Arab League

At the end of their extraordinary meeting in Tunis, Arab foreign ministers issued a statement calling on Israel to abandon its "repressive measures" in occupied Palestinian and Syrian

territories. The statement, broadcast by Tunis radio, noted that not all ministerial recommendations received unanimous approval. The Jordanian delegation had reservations over the call by the other ministers not to be bound by UN Resolution 242, the Lebanese and Jordanian delegations expressed reservations over the ministers' appeal to Arab countries with Palestinian populations to provide favorable conditions for mobilization by the PLO and the Lebanese delegation had reservations over the resolution urging that the PLO be enabled to function inside "occupied Palestine" and that facilities to it be bolstered.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation -- The Iranian Air Force shot down two Iraqi fighter aircraft, raising to 24 the enemy planes downed since 21 March, a communique broadcast by Tehran radio announced. It added that Iranian forces are continuing to mop up captured areas west of Shush and Dezful and are preparing for future operations. During its victorious offensive, Iran captured 300 Iraqi commanders and other high-ranking officers, according to an armed forces-revolution guards communique reported by IRNA.

The Iraqi Navy destroyed a large enemy vessel and hit a medium-sized vessel in the Khowr-e Musa channel, a communique carried by INA announced. It added that air defense units shot down an enemy helicopter in the Shush sector.

During recent battles in the Dezful-Shush area, Iraqi forces destroyed 246 enemy tanks, 142 armored vehicles, 178 other vehicles, 39 artillery pieces and 9 missiles, according to an Iraqi military source cited by INA. The source claimed that Iraq captured 58 tanks, 23 armored personnel carriers and 16 artillery pieces. The reorganization of Iraqi defensive lines was freely chosen by Iraq in accordance with its interests, the IV Army Corps commander stated in an interview reported by Baghdad Voice of Masses radio. He also claimed that Iran lost more than 2/3 of the men and equipment that took part in its recent offensive.

Khamene'i Tavakkoli Statements -- Emphasizing that Iran has no designs on Iraqi territory, President 'Ali Khamene'i explained that tne Islamic Republic's support for its Muslim brothers in Iraq does not mean that it will move its forces inside Iraqi territory. Addressing Islamic Publicity Staff officials at a meeting reported by Tehran radio, Khamane'i warned that his country will not tolerate the setting up of another Saddam Husayn next to Iran by the "domineering forces and aggressors."

Iranian Government spokesman Ahmad Tavakkoli claimed that final victory in the war is imminent.

PDRY-YAR

Informed sources in Aden have revealed the existence of "sharp differences" within the South Yemeni Government over the volume and type of aid which the PDRY should give to the North Yemeni National Democratic Front (NDF), according to the London paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT. While PDRY Defense Minister Salih Muslih leads a faction enthusiastic about backing the NDF with all resources, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was not pleased that the NDF was given certain equipment especially Soviet SAM's used to down three YAR planes, the paper said. Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee member Salah Khalaf met with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, according to Aden radio. A Palestinian source in Kuwait stated earlier that Khalaf will try to put an end to the clashes between NDF guerrillas and YAR Government forces, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 063 *1 April 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Executive Committee Meets, Issues Statement [VOP] A 1
VOP Interviews PLO Information Head on Upheaval A 2
PLO's Qaddumi Speaks on West Bank Uprising [VOP] A 3
Mahmud 'Abbas on West Bank Upsurge, Relations [Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 30 Mar] A 4
Arab People's Congress Protests Israeli Policies [JANA] A 4
Palestinian Commander on S. Lebanon, Cease-Fire [Kuwait AL-WATAN 26 Mar] A 5
Chatti Cables Pope on Situation in Israel [SPA] A 6
Islamic League Official Makes Land Day Statement [MENA] A 6

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Weekly Criticizes GCC's 'Abdallah Bisharah [SADA AL-USBU' 30 Mar] C 1
Chief of Staff Returns From Visit to Kuwait C 2

KUWAIT

Official Refutes Reports on Fleeing Arab Troops C 2

QATAR

Defense Minister Receives Eritrean Official C 2
Briefs: New Telephone Lines C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Interior Minister on Bahrain, Iran, Shi'ites [AS-SIYASAH 28 Mar] C 3
Saudi-Sierra Leone Joint Communique Released C 5

UAE

Pakistani Labor Minister Makes Official Visit C 7
Meets Deputy Prime Minister [WAKH] C 7
Meets With Labor Minister C 7
Leaves Abu Dhabi C 7
President Receives PDRY Chairman's Message C 8
Daily Scorns Asian Labor Force Sympathizers [AL-KHALIJ 31 Mar] C 8

PDRY

Paper on Cancellation of President's Moscow Visit [London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 31 Mar] C 8

EGYPT

AL-AHRAM Reports Postponement of Sharon Visit [1 Apr] D 1
Abu Ghazalah: Relations With U.S. 'Excellent' D 1
Australian Envoy Supports Mideast Peace Efforts D 1
Dinner Addresses D 2
Meets Prime Minister D 2
MAY Editor Argues Need for Change in Egypt [15 Mar] D 3
Briefs: Electricity Contract Signed; Protocol With Sudan Signed D 5

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Issues Communique E 1
King Husayn Addresses Al-Yarmuk Forces E 1
Departs Baghdad E 2
Romanian President Praises Bilateral Relations E 2
Saudi, Kuwaiti Leaders Express Continued Support E 2

JORDAN

AL-'UFUQ Interviews Husayn on Mideast Issues [31 Mar] F 1
King Completes Iraq Visit, Briefs Cabinet F 3
West Bank Committee Will Meet To Complete Agenda F 4
[AD-DUSTUR 29 Mar]
Prince Hasan Addresses Palestinian Rights Rally F 4
South Korean Envoy Arrives on 4-Day Visit F 5

LEBANON

Al-Wazzan: Restore Legitimate Authority's Powers G 1
French Ambassador Harrassed at Syrian Checkpoint G 1
Sidon Clashes Raise Tension, Spread to Tyre G 1
Iraq Resumes Pumping Oil To Tripoli Refinery G 1

ISRAEL

Knesset Passes Sinai Evacuees Compensation Law I 1
Yamit Settlers To Pay Attorneys' Full Fees I 1
'Dummy' Presettlements Established in W. Bank I 1
['AL HAMISHMAR 31 Mar]
IDF Sets Up New 'Footholds' in W. Bank I 2
'Speedy Trials' Being Conducted in W. Bank I 2
PLO Warns Ash-Shawwa About Meeting Civil Body I 2
[HA'ARETZ 30 Mar]
Dudin Comments on Blasting of League Official I 2
Likud Journal Reports Dudin Refusal of Post I 2
[YOMAN HASHAVU'A 30 Mar]
Golan Druze Not Compelled To Carry ID Cards I 3
Identity Cards Being Issued to Golan Druze I 3
Golan Druze Villages Closed Off to Traffic I 3
Committee To Investigate Land Day Incidents I 3
Begin Says Strategic Memorandum 'Not Suspended' I 4
Sharon Agrees on Validity I 4
Begin: Palestinian State Would Be Resisted [Monte Carlo] I 5
Sinai Declared Closed Military Area 1 April I 5
Egypt Complains Over Closure I 5
Map Said To Show Tabah Coast Israeli Territory I 6
'Ali Invites Sharon To Discuss Border Issue I 6
[MA'ARIV 31 Mar]
Sharon Declines I 6

Attack on Mission in Paris Blamed on PLO I 6
Government 'Displeased' Over EC Statement I 7
British Foreign Secretary Continues Visit I 7
First Meeting With Shamir I 7
Meets Sharon I 8
Discusses USSR Strength, Egypt I 8
Further Details I 8
Talks With Begin I 9
Remarks at Dinner I 9
Meets Peres in Jerusalem I 10
News Conference I 10
Australian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit I 11
Meets Peres ['AL HAMISHMAR 30 Mar] I 11
Leaves for Cairo I 11
Navy To Continue Patrolling Tiran Strait I 11
Sharon Interviewed on West Bank Situation I 11
[YOMAN HASHAVU'A 30 Mar]
Poll Indicates Majority Oppose Sinai Withdrawal I 17
[POST 31 Mar]
Reported Recognition of Guatemalan Junta Denied I 17

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Tunisian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks Q 1
Cooperation Agreements Signed With Bulgaria Q 1
Paper Hits Opponents of Sahara OAU Membership Q 1
[EL MOUDJAHID 18 Mar]
Briefs: Relations With Suriname Q 2

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Syrian, PLO Officials Q 2

MOROCCO

Equatorial Guinea President Arrives 30 Mar Q 3

SUDAN

Official Asks Golan Issue Be Added to IPU Agenda Q 3
President Inspects Northern Military Units Q 3

TUNISIA

Calm Returns Following Closing of Colleges Q 4
SPA Report Q 4
Mzali Meets With Libya's Al-'Ubaydi 31 Mar [Tripoli] Q 4

WEST AFRICA

GAMIBIA

Jawara Stresses Need for Regional Security T 1
Receives Envoy [AFP] T 1
Says Army To Be Set Up [AFP] T 1

GUINEA

Kraigher Leaves, Sends Message to Sekou Toure T 1

LIBERIA

Police Official, Others Face Corruption Charges [AFP] T 2
Doe Says PRC Committed to Free Enterprise T 3
Foreign Minister Returns From African Tour T 3

NIGERIA

Shagari Address on Economic Developments T 3

SIERRE LEONE

Stevens Returns From Saudi Arabia 30 Mar T 6
To Dissolve Parliament 2 Apr T 7

UPPER VOLTA

Authorities Seize Copies of L'OBSERVATEUR [AFP] T 7
Foreign Minister Discusses Sahara Issue, OAU T 7

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Minister: No Negotiations With 'Puppet Groups' U 1
Angolan-Polish Committee Begins Talks 29 Mar U 1
MPLA-Labor Party Congratulates Afghan Party U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Frelimo, Yugoslav League of Communists Meet U 2
1978 Treaty With Bulgaria Ratified 24 Mar U 2
Bulgarian Medals Awarded U 2
Georgian Education Minister Departs 26 Mar U 2

NAMIBIA

Sam Nujoma, SWAPO Delegation Visit Havana [ANGOP] U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

P. Botha on New Regional Development Policy U 3
ANC Says U.S. Blocking Antiapartheid Struggle [Addis Ababa] U 3

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS, ISSUES STATEMENT

NC311736 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1342 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Brothers, masses of the occupied homeland: The PLO Executive Committee met at noon today under Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. During its meeting, the Executive Committee discussed the political situation in light of the popular uprising in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights. It also appraised the events that took place during the glorious Land Day inside and outside the occupied land and in the Arab and international spheres both at the popular and official levels.

The PLO Executive Committee emphasized the following:

1. The Palestinian popular unanimity, which was manifested on the glorious Land Day and involved Galilee, the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip through the uprising of the 2 million Palestinians who are present in the homeland, and the unanimous popular adherence to the PLO as the only representative of the Palestinian people and leader of their national struggle embodies, through this great, genuine referendum, the will of our Palestinian people to continue the national struggle by all means to achieve their national rights.

2. The consensus of our people in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights to continue the open strike in order to thwart the civil administration; the municipal councils' unanimous decision to reject the enemy's pressures and the dismissal decisions and their adherence to their genuine national stand to boycott the civil administration completely proves to the whole world that the Palestinian people make their national decision and have the ability to impose and implement this decision despite the will of the occupiers who under the Palestinians' systematic popular blows, are suffering one failure after another. If the events of the uprising and the glorious Land Day have proved to the whole world the impossibility of peddling the Zionist schemes against our people at the expense of their inalienable rights, then the continuation of the open strike and the continued refusal to cooperate with the civil administration and the united stand adopted by the national institutions and the imposition of our inalienable rights, including the right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinain state on our national soil with Jerusalem as its capital. [incomplete sentence as heard]

3. The extensive international support which was manifested on the glorious Land Day and which demonstrated to the whole world the prominent position of the Palestinian cause, of its people's struggle and of the PLO as the only representative and the only leader of the Palestinian people -- this support which continues to be expressed on both the official and popular levels in all parts of the world proves the extent of the isolation that is imposed on our Zionist and imperialist enemy's racist crimes and Nazist terrorism.

While the PLO, from its responsible position, highly values this extensive international support, take pride in it and regards it as a significant fruit of our national struggle in all arenas, particularly in the arena of the occupied homeland, it will continue to act comprehensively on the international field in order to secure more solidarity with our people in the occupied international support for the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, using the very important political results of the uprising and Land Day as a basis for achieving more comprehensive gains for our cause and our just rights.

4. The masses of our Palestinian people and all our popular organizations outside the homeland are called upon to expand their activities by cooperating with all the popular Arab forces to raise high the voice of the Palestinian and Arab masses in supporting the uprising and bolstering the struggle of the occupied homeland.

While it reverently greets the masses of our Palestinian Arab people in the triangle, Galilee, Negev, the West Bank and Gaza Strip and puts on record its great pride in the heroic actions this generous people have manifested through the uprising and Land Day, the PLO Executive Committee salutes the valiant martyrs of the uprising who, through sacrificing their chaste blood, proved that our Palestinian people are not parsimonious in making sacrifices for the sake of the homeland.

The Executive Committee appeals to the masses of the Arab nation and to all the free and honest people in the world to continue to stand in solidarity with the continuing struggle of our people in the occupied land as well as with the uprising in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights and with the open strike which is continuing as an expression of our people's continued rejection of occupation and its conspiratorial schemes.

VOP INTERVIEWS PLO INFORMATION HEAD ON UPHEAVAL

JN312115 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1515 GMT 31 Mar 82

[VOP correspondent's interview with Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO Information Department; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The PLO Executive Committee has been holding a series of meetings dealing with the situation in the occupied territories. Comrade Yasir, the head of the Zionist civil administration planned for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Menahem Milson, has characterized the recent uprising as one of the most critical events Israel has had to face since 1948. How did the PLO Executive Committee evaluate the uprising?

[Answer] Well, the present uprising in the occupied territories is going on under the slogan of: Down with the civil administration. This is the first step in confronting the autonomy rule and annexation. That's why Milson is right in one thing! It is the most important event since 1948 because, according to the level of the present confrontation, the future of our homeland and national cause will be determined. All our people in the occupied territories are aware of that. They know very well that the present Israeli terror is aimed not only at liquidating the municipalities but is the first step toward liquidating our national aim and our national movement as a whole. But I can say that Menahem is falling into the same delusion as his predecessor.

The PLO in the occupied territories is not just a few personalities, it is the movement of a whole nation, united and organized. The proof of that is the continuation of this uprising for more than 10 days up to now. We believe this confrontation between the whole Palestinian people, in the West Bank, Gaza and Galilee and the occupation will go on until the downfall of the civil administration scheme.

That's why the PLO Executive Committee declared in a statement a few days ago that the only national position is to continue the general strike until the aims of the uprising are fulfilled.

[Question] The Western position so far has been, to say the least, lacking and the American position as usual has been supportive of Israel. Would you care to comment?

[Answer] I begin with the West European position. The position of some West European governments and parties is full of hypocrisy. They speak about human rights. When it comes to Israel's measures in the occupied territories, they close their eyes. We do not in fact need just statements which can be explained in two ways. What we need is a firm political position taken by the European countries against the Israeli occupation and support by these governments for the resolutions introduced to the Security Council, resolutions which condemn Israeli terror in the occupied territories. If Israel will not put an end to its measures, there should be some sanctions that are imposed against the Zionist state.

On the other hand, the American administration is no longer using the forms of cover which they used before or tried to. Now, they are calling for quiet in the occupied territories, that is, they are in fact taking up a position against the uprising and have shown only that they are sorry for what is going on in the occupied territories. In another way, as Alexander Haig said yesterday, they justified the Israeli aggression and terrorist measures in these territories by saying Israel is taking such measures because it has made great concessions by withdrawing from Sinai. We think the movement of the democratic forces in Western Europe and in the United States, in the end, will impose upon these governments the position which we demand now. The democratic movement in these countries is going more and more against the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration and against the policy of some West European governments which is to a great extent supporting that aggressive policy of Reagan whether in the Middle East or in any other region of the world.

PLO'S QADDUMI SPEAKS ON WEST BANK UPRISING

JN311745 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, yesterday affirmed that the uprising in the Galilee, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip represented the social and political unity of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories, stating that our roots in the ground will not be pulled out.

Faruq Qaddumi was addressing a large number of Arab intellectuals at a conference on imperialist-Zionist cultural invasion of the Arab nation, who were attending yesterday's Day of the Land ceremony.

Speaking about the Arab foreign ministers conference, convened at the PLO's request to discuss the uprising in the occupied territory, Qaddumi said: I did not intend to ask for their assistance, but because I was told that they had not even heard of the battles in the occupied territories; I came to tell them the story of the Palestinian heroes who are born fighters. He added: If we are part of one nation, everyone should know his duty and if we are a people, we should cooperate.

Qaddumi then pondered what he called the third trend in the Arab nation: sectarianism, polarization, individual leadership and the loss of democracy. Qaddumi stressed that neither colonialism nor imperialism should alone be blamed for all these tragedies, for there are also internal factors for which we alone are responsible. He praised the Lebanese people who have harbored the Palestinian people, defended them and remained steadfast in the south, adding that these people deserve everything that the Arab nation can give them. The Lebanese people have become the most heroic fighters alongside their Palestinian brothers, he said, reiterating that Lebanon is a confrontation state and an Arab state hostile to Israel. Qaddumi said that the only open battle is on the Lebanese southern front, adding that Lebanon is in need of national entente to safeguard its democracy.

Qaddumi then referred to the factors contributing to the tragedies in the region. He said that American policy in the region, which he described as one of escalating aggression, continues sending envoys to Israel while warning against the communist threat. Some are responding, although in secret, and have succeeded in establishing joint agreements here and there and obtained military facilities in the Middle East, he said.

MAHMUD 'ABBAS ON WEST BANK UPSURGE, RELATIONS

GF311250 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 30 Mar 82 p 13

[Report on interview granted by Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, member of the PLO Executive Committee, to AL-KHALIJ correspondent Muhammad Abu 'Abdu, in Abu Dhabi, UAE -- "last week"]

[Excerpts] Abu Mazin said the direct cause of the popular upsurge [in the West Bank] is the Zionist occupation. Since the 1967 occupation the Palestinian people have never desisted from manifesting their rejection of the occupation. These manifestations climaxed in 1977 and 1978 when strikes and upsurges lasted for almost 2 years.

[Abu Mazin said:] We have information that 90 percent of the members of village committees because they are convinced these committees are an imperialist process aimed at dividing and dispersing the Palestinian people inside [the occupied territories].

[Abu Mazin goes on to say:] First, more support is requested on the Arab level for the people who are struggling against the occupation and defending the entire Arab nation and its interests. Second, the Israeli aggression should be taken more seriously so that every Arab individual will realize that if Israel can annex the West Bank and Gaza, it will annex every part of this homeland. This calls for a prompt, serious and analytic Arab initiative.

Question: How do you evaluate your relations with the Soviet Union? And is the quality of weapons the Soviet Union supplies you commensurate with the size of the Israeli aggressions?

Answer: No doubt [it is] following the upgrading of diplomatic representation with the Soviet Union and the GDR, which will be followed by other socialist countries. This kind of political support is good to the Palestinian revolution. We have noticed that the Palestinian-Soviet relationship has been improving and developing since 1968. In addition, military support exists and continues, and cultural support is developing too.

Question: How do you view Palestinian-UAE relations?

Answer: Our relationship with the UAE is excellent. The UAE fulfills all the commitments undertaken by the Arab summit conferences and sometimes goes beyond these commitments. We have always felt that all officials, foremost of whom is Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, strongly support the Palestinian revolution and the cause in general. Our relations have been unblemished since they were established. In addition to this, the radio, television and the press pay the Palestinian cause its due. This shows the feeling of linked destinies among the parts of the Arab homeland.

Question: In a previous statement, Ribhi 'Awad, the PLO representative to the UAE, said a group of Palestinians is being interrogated in the UAE. What about them?

Answer: I know nothing about that, and we cannot ask Ribhi 'Awad because he is not here.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PROTESTS ISRAELI POLICIES

LD302016 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Mar (JANA) -- The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has sent a cable to the UN secretary general and to the president of the Security Council asserting that world public opinion and all the democratic forces and those which cherish peace and justice in the world condemn the repressive policy of the Zionist enemy in the occupied Arab territory.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress explained that the vehement popular uprising which the occupied Arab territory is witnessing is a true expression and a plebiscite confirming the absolute rejection by the Palestinian Arab people of Zionist occupation and the conspiracy of autonomy in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress called on the UN secretary general to enforce the UN laws and resolutions against the Zionist enemy and impose the sanctions against him and to expel him from the United Nations for disregarding the charters of the organization and for violating human rights.

PALESTINIAN COMMANDER ON S. LEBANON, CEASE-FIRE

PM010925 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 26 Mar 82 p 14

[Report on an interview with Col Abu Musa, "deputy chief of operations of the Palestinian revolution," conducted exclusively for AL-WATAN by AL-QUDS Press in Beirut: "The Lebanese Document Serves the Enemy" -- date not specified]

[Excerpts] Col Abu Musa, deputy chief of operations of the Palestinian revolution, has talked about the Lebanese official document on "A Strategy of Arab Action for Southern Lebanon." He reaffirmed the Palestinian revolution's rejection of the divisive approach. He called for a comprehensive Arab strategy for all fronts. He refuted all the main elements of the Lebanese document, maintaining that it is a capitulationist document that serves Israel and seeks withdrawal of the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces from southern Lebanon in accordance with U.S. schemes. He emphasized that the Palestinian revolution's acceptance of a cease-fire in the south was a tactical acceptance for a definite period of time under certain circumstances and covering a certain area. He affirmed that the fedayeen action inside and outside occupied territory will never stop.

He said: We must not have geographical divisions when it comes to drawing up a unified Arab strategy against the Zionist enemy. The Lebanese strategy for the south is in conflict with the concept of a comprehensive Arab strategy.

Referring to Philip Habib's tour of the region he told us -- off the record -- that "Habib tried to get the PLO to agree to a cease-fire on all fronts, but he failed." He added that he expects Israel to launch a large-scale military operation.

[Question] It may be argued that the continuation of the cease-fire in the south poses serious threats to the Palestinian revolution and, primarily, the justification for its presence in Lebanon. How do you view this matter?

[Answer] When, after General Callaghan's initiative on behalf of the UN secretary general, the PLO agreed to a cease-fire, it emphasized that it was agreeing to a halt in the shelling and countershelling in a limited and specific geographical area, namely the south. It also made it clear that the Palestinian revolution will continue the fight against the enemy on Palestinian territory and anywhere else where fighting is imposed on us, so there will never at any time be a cessation of fedayeen action in occupied territory or elsewhere. There were many operations after the July war. The PLO agreed to stop the shelling as a tactical move under certain circumstances in a certain area and for a certain period of time. The opportunity will present itself to launch actions on all possible fronts. At this stage, for example, we believe that fedayeen action emanating from the Golan front could lead to adverse results. We are the ones who decide when there should be action and on which front.

As for the question of a continued cease-fire in the south, we believe it would be very detrimental to the revolution if it prevails for a long time, because the Palestinian strategy is based on armed struggle and on the rifle as the effective weapon. We are always looking for new fighting fronts. This is why we cannot possibly accept the continuation of the cease-fire for long, because that would be contrary to our sustained fight against the enemy.

CHATTI CABLES POPE ON SITUATION IN ISRAEL

LD311310 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Jidda, 31 Mar (SPA) -- Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, has appealed to Pope John Paul II to intervene to put an end to the irresponsible and inhuman actions being carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories and the holy places.

In his cable to the pope, Mr Chatti drew attention to the deteriorating situation inside the occupied Palestinian territory, a matter which is preoccupying billions of the faithful throughout the world. In his cable, he revealed the series of oppressive measures taken by the occupation authorities against the mayors of West Bank towns and their imposition of a state of seige on these towns, thus denying children, old men and women the opportunities of life.

ISLAMIC LEAGUE OFFICIAL MAKES LAND DAY STATEMENT

NC301452 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 30 Mar (MENA) -- Islamic and Arab Peoples League Secretary General Dr Sayyid Nawfal has called on the Arab and Islamic world to work in unison to chieve an honorable and just solution to the Palestinian issue that will preserve for the legitimate owners of the land their rights and guarantee them a dignified national future.

In a statement made today on the sixth anniversary of Palestinian Land Day, Dr Nawfal said the United Nations has a major responsibility to implement the successive resolutions adopted over the past 35 years which guarantee the Palestinian people their legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination.

He added that on the sixth anniversary of Palestinian Land Day, the international appeal for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East has dovetailed with [aspirations for] the restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights.

He pointed out that for a month now the Palestinians have been rebelling against the Israeli occupation authorities' repressive actions in their occupied land. People have been killed and wounded and tension has been mounting, contradicting the hope for a comprehensive and just peace.

He said that this anniversary places on us -- Arabs and Muslims in particular and the international community in general -- the responsibility to work more in support of the Palestinian people regaining their national rights, particularly the liberation of the West Bank and Gaza and their right to self-determination.

Dr Nawfal concluded his statement by pointing out that the dead and wounded in the revolution that has been raging throughout the month of March confirm that acts of repression and terrorism cannot crush the spirit of national struggle but rather strengthen and arm it with new weapons for the attainment of victory. The more acts of violence occur, the more determined the Palestinian citizens will be to continue the struggle for freedom and self-determination.

BAHRAIN

WEEKLY CRITICIZES GCC'S 'ABDALLAH BISHARAH

GF311715 Manama SADA AL-USBU' in Arabic 30 Mar 82 p 11

[Article by Editor in Chief 'Ali Sayyar: "Dear Sir, Who Are You?"]

[Text] When the GCC was established, there was indescribable rejoicing and the people were (and still are) delighted at the good news for the GCC was a step toward unification and integration. However, soon the GCC secretary general began to make statements and insinuations here and there, thus exceeding the limits of his post and the limts of the policy that was designed by the GCC member countries. These statements, on more than one occasion, created uncomfortable situations which were criticized by officials of certain GCC countries.

We haven't yet forgotten the notorious statement he made a few months ago in which he said our friendship with the United States was casual and that this friendship is considered to be one of the inevitable factors of our international relations which we should take care of.

Of course, the reactions of the Gulf citizen to these statements were utterly opposed to the trend he presented because we should not be for the United States or the Soviet Union, but we should be for ourselves. And to be for ourselves means we should maintain our balanced relations with both parties while building our international bridges in a world where interests are intricate and benefits close.

Due to this, we felt disappointed by the bias of the GCC secretary general which was manifested through his overt courtship of the United States, and by his assumption that our friendship with the United States is not something transitory but one of the fundamentals of political action for the countries of the region.

This feeling of disappointment emerged recently at the Kuwaiti National Assembly, in which a majority demanded that the government suggest that the GCC Secretary General resign because of his violation of the Kuwaiti Constitution and because of his pro-West stands which are directed against the Palestinians and aimed at submissive resolutions and which were manifested during an interview on "The Gulf Today," a program presented by Dr Muhammad ar-Rumayhi on Kuwaiti television. During this interview, the GCC secretary general described parliamentary life in Kuwait as an unjustifiable luxury!

The stands of the GCC secretary general on certain Arab issues are characterized by hastiness and are personal without upholding or being confined to the principles of the GCC countries. This would foment chaos and create an uneasy atmosphere for the GCC countries. Perhaps we are not wrong when we demand that the GCC secretary general keep his personal opinions to himself and not try, under any circumstances, to thrust his personal precepts or desires onto his official duties as a representative of the Gulf countries. He should carry the banner of the GCC, not that of 'Abdallah Bisharah!

Mr 'Abdallah Bisharah may note that some of the GCC orientations do not agree with his principles or proclivities. This should not be an excuse for spreading personal inclinations and thrusting such inclinations into his statements and interviews with or without occasion.

If the GCC secretary general follows this advice, people will stop saying: Dear sir, who are you?

CHIEF OF STAFF RETURNS FROM VISIT TO KUWAIT

GF311840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Manama, 31 Mar (WAKH) -- Staff Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Thani, chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force, and his accompanying delegation returned to Manama this evening from Kuwait, following a visit that lasted several days. During his visit, the Bahraini chief of staff attended the annual maneuvers held by the Kuwaiti Army this morning.

KUWAIT

OFFICIAL REFUTES REPORTS ON FLEEING ARAB TROOPS

LD010922 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Apr (KUNA) -- A senior official, in a press statement published in Kuwait today, has refuted reports that Arab volunteers from Iraq are seeking refuge in Kuwait. In the statement published in AL-ANBA', the official said that report has no basis in truth. No Arab volunteer has sought refuge in Kuwait.

IRNA reported that a number of Arab volunteers of various nationalities have fled Iraq and sought refuge in Kuwait. The official said that after checking with Kuwaiti border posts several times, we have become certain beyond the shadow of a doubt that the report is not true.

The newspaper said that the official, whose name was not revealed, called on the information media to be accurate when reporting such rather sensitive matters. He added that the information media know that the doors of officials are wide open to them. They have nothing to [word indistinct] from these media under the freedom of information that exists in Kuwait.

QATAR

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES ERITREAN OFFICIAL

GF271401 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Doha, 27 Mar (QNA) -- His Highness Shaykh Hamad bin Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, today received Mr Osman Saleh Sabbe, executive committee chairman, Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), Popular Liberation Forces, who is currently visiting Doha. The meeting was attended by Mr Mohamed Osman (Abu Baker), ELF representative in the Gulf countries.

During the meeting they discussed the latest developments in the Eritrean arena. Following the meeting, Mr Sabbe noted that he stressed the gratitude and appreciation of the Eritrean revolution for the continuous support which Qatar provides in the various fields under the leadership of his highness the amir of Qatar.

The Eritrean official had arrived in Doha on 19 March on a visit aimed at informing officials in Qatar on the latest developments of the Eritrean issue.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEPHONE LINES -- Qatar will be connected with Brazil, Cyprus, Denmark, Hong Kong, the ROK, Singapore, Sweden and Sri Lanka through direct telephone lines as of 15 May. This is part of the Qatari plan to be connected with as many countries as possible to cope with the steady increase in trunk calls and to keep up with the progress Qatar is undergoing in all fields. It should be noted that Qatar has direct telephone lines with 21 Arab and foreign countries. [Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Mar 82 GF]

INTERIOR MINISTER ON BAHRAIN, IRAN, SHI'ITES

GF291932 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 28 Mar 82 p 7

[Interview granted to AS-SIYASAH chief editor Ahmad al-Jarallah in Riyadh by Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz -- date not given]

[Text] Question: Your Highness, what is the implication of Saudi Arabia's prompt action following the events in Bahrain?

Answer: I know that the peoples of the region have repeatedly shared feelings. We have always spoken here, as officials, and said that we are a united body and that stability is a collective responsibility. We have always spoken in detail about the role of the kingdom toward Gulf security. Prior to the events in Bahrain even, which were contained praise be to God, we were about to sign a security agreement with Bahrain. Signing that agreement could have continued to be subject to priorities without a definite time for its endorsement. However, following the discovery of what had taken place in Bahrain, the Bahraini interior minister contacted me and I myself was about to contact him in order to speed up the signing of the agreement and do it immediately.

Although we made our official stand clear following the discovery of the incident by denouncing Iran's intentions and overt interference in Bahrain, his majesty the king and the kingdom's government decided it was not sufficient to express our feelings through these official statements. Hence, we wanted to effect a practical move. The situation and the intentions were serious. Iran used to say it hated the character of the Gulf gendarme but after this action it has become the terrorist of the region and creates instability. At this point I wish to reiterate that we extend our hand to the Iranian people and want good relations through which we can preserve stability in the entire region; but violations will be dealt with accordingly. We moved promptly so that the peoples of the entire region would realize that the security of their countries is not mere feelings shared by the rulers. I wanted to affirm this in the Bahraini press when I briefed his highness the amir of Bahrain on the dimensions of what the kingdom's government aims at and of its view of what had happened; it is indeed a serious view.

Question: Your Highness, are there other dimensions than the ones that were published in Bahrain?

Answer: The Bahraini Government wanted to clarify the dimensions of what had happened and all its details for the region's people. This is good because the conflict with Iran is not merely a war between Iran and Iraq, but ambitions that are aimed at controlling the Arab side, that is, opposite the Iranian coast starting with Bahrain and ending with all the region's states. This is aimed at creating regimes loyal to Iran as if the loyalty of the region's citizens is for their sects instead of their homeland. Iran now has training camps in which deviant youths are being trained. Those youths believe that the sect comes before the homeland. The dimensions of what happened have been published and are known to the region's peoples and this is what we want. This is what prompted Saudi Arabia to sign security agreements with a number of Gulf states except Kuwait with which an agreement has not yet been signed. Naturally the harm of such a thing reaches Saudi Arabia. Although we urge balanced relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Iran, the Iranian side shows from time to time that it does not want such relations. The Iranian side thinks that the region's states will one day belong to it, like the islands near the Strait of Hormuz and other Arab territories.

Question: Your Highness, do you believe that the region has become immune to any future encroachment?

Answer: Of course not, but since Saudi Arabia signed joint security agreements with the region's states except Kuwait the region is in a better position. Naturally, our aim was to make the security agreement a collective one because preserving security involves not merely agreements but, in addition to that, it is joint resources and views that have definite and known roles. It is also power that must be provided in times of need. We must not believe that Iranian ambitions are just confined to a war with Iraq. There are abnormal situations and goals that have historic dimensions. Kuwait alone has not signed this agreement although the GCC resolution says clearly that there has to be a collective security agreement with the minimum limit -- stressing that this agreement is not against anyone -- being the Saudi agreement with Bahrain. Kuwait says it wants to form a committee to study the issue of exchanging criminals and I ask: Why this committee? And how could it sign an agreement that is less than the nature of our joint security cooperation that is personal and without articles? If a criminal has committed an offense and we want him surrendered to us, why do we need a committee? Anyway I don't want to expand on this point and I would not have raised it if it were not for the statements made by Brother Nawwaf al-Ahmad, the Kuwaiti interior minister. What I want to stress is that security results from qualifications and resources that are prepared and utilized according to planned roles among the region's states. In this way these states can become immune to security violations that may take place in the future. I am not pessimistic but I want better implementation of a joint and shared security among the GCC states.

Question: Your Highness, there are those who think the Shi'ites in Saudi Arabia are a tool for some future action. These people claim the Shi'ites do not have their full rights.

Answer: Citizenship here is not decided by the sect but by religion. Passports issued here say that Islam is the religion. The Shi'ites have rituals that contradict the Sunni sect, which is not possible to explain in detail now. Time may solve these differences. This disagreement is over 1,000 years old because it is a disagreement on the basis that the majority of the Sunnis have certain opinions on. Claiming that there is oppression is mere talk propagated by Iran's radio and those who are after sedition. Service projects in the Shi'ites' regions are exactly the same as those in the Riyadh region and other regions of the kingdom. Those who transgressed against the sacred mosque were not Shi'ites, but since they instigated that which God did not prescribe they received their penalty and severely. There is no discrimination here between one citizen and another except when one of them trespasses against the basics of his religion or betrays his homeland. The Shi'ites who live in the kingdom must be loyal to the homeland and not to their sect. When feelings are contrary to this the situation becomes different. The homeland is for all and we will not accept treason. Those who bet on difficult issues will not win the round. As politicians we consider citizenship and its rights equal. What remains is the dispute that has been taking place between sects for more than 1,000 years. We ourselves don't approve of this dispute and it is the scholars who are concerned with this matter.

As we are expected to show deference to what the Shi'ite sect believes in, it is also important to regard the opinion of the Sunnis. It is also important to prevent sectarian conflicts because they give the enemies of Islam and the homeland and opportunity to intervene. We are concerned with one basic thing and that is loyalty to religion and the homeland.

Iran's radio is bargaining on the sect without taking into consideration the feelings of this region's citizens who are faced with nonexistent issues about suppressed rights such as those raised about the Bahraini society. This is aimed at achieving political gains for a non-Arab state. Betting on such a thing is a certain loss.

SAUDI-SIERRA LEONE JOINT COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

LD302246 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Mar 82

["Text" of joint communique on visit to Saudi Arabia by President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone 28-30 March]

[Text] In response to the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, Dr Siaka Stevens, of the Republic of Sierra Leone, paid an official visit to the kingdom from 28-30 March 1982. His Excellency President Siaka Stevens and King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz held talks which were characterized by an atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education; His Excellency Dr Sulayman as-Sulayyim, minister of commerce, the escorting minister; and His Excellency Ambassador 'Abbas Fa'iq Ghazzawi, director of the Asian and African Departments at the Foreign Ministry.

On the Sierra Leone side, the following took part in the talks: His Excellency Dr Abdulai Conteh, foreign minister; His Excellency Dr Sama Banya, minister of development and economic planning; His Excellency Abdul Karim Koroma, minister of education; His Excellency P.P. Kebbie, minister of trade and industry; His Excellency James Funna, governor of the Sierra Leone Bank; His Excellency Ambassador Sulayman Baba Timbo, Sierra Leone ambassador to the kingdom; His Excellency (Valantine Wanelander), financial secretary; His Excellency (Jamil Shahid Muhammad), counsellor; and His Excellency (Silghanos Taylor) of the Foreign Ministry.

During the talks views were exchanged on topics of common interest, including bilateral relations, the international situation and particularly the situation in the Middle East, Islamic solidarity, the situation in the African Continent and Arab-African cooperation.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Middle East and agreed on the need to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. They stressed the need for Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied since 1967, including holy Jerusalem, and the need for Israel to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In this connection, the two sides condemned Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights since this is in violation of laws and international norms and the UN resolutions. They appealed to the international community to the necessary steps and sanctions to make Israel abandon its unlawful, aggressive measures.

The two leaders expressed their great concern over and condemnation of the acts of repression and aggression which Israel has begun to exercise toward the inhabitants of the West Bank of occupied Palestine, a fact which clearly manifests Israel's true aggressive nature.

President Stevens expressed his full support for the eight-point Arab plan presented by Saudi Arabia, considering it an important initiative toward achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

President Stevens expressed his good wishes for the continuation of the success of the Gulf Cooperation Council in achieving stability and prosperity for the peoples of the region. The two sides affirmed that the security of the Gulf is the responsibility of its states alone without intervention from any quarter.

The two sides reaffirmed their condemnation of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and called for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and for giving the people of Afghanistan the opportunity to determine their own fate and chose their government in total freedom, and to prepare suitable conditions for the return of Afghan refugees to their homes. They called on all the states to respect the sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan.

The two leaders reviewed the prevailing situation in the African Continent. The two sides affirmed their support for the African peoples who are suffering under the burden of racist imperialism in Namibia and South Africa, and demanded that those peoples be allowed to determine their destiny and achieve their freedom and independence. They stressed the necessity and importance of continuing Arab-African cooperation. The two leaders noted with satisfaction the efforts made to pursue that cooperation so that it becomes a tangible reality in the service of the Arabs and the Africans.

The two sides studied the ways and methods connected with increasing the consolidation of Islamic solidarity for the achievement of progress and prosperity for the Islamic nation and cooperation that would benefit humanity as a whole. In that regard, the Sierra Leone president praised the noble efforts of His Majesty King Khalid in his capacity as head of the Islamic summit. His excellency also expressed his country's determination to participate fully in the Islamic Conference Organization in its capacity as one of the founding members.

At the level of bilateral relations, the two sides agreed on the need to strengthen their relations, especially in education and economics as defined in an agreement which would be concluded soon.

The two sides agreed on the need to encourage businessmen in both countries to carry out more contacts to familiarize the private sectors in the two countries and strengthen their cooperation.

His Majesty King Khalid informed his guest of his country's decision to appoint an ambassador to the Republic of Sierra Leone.

His Excellency President Siaka Stevens praised the role of His Majesty King Khalid and his government in the international field generally and among the Third World countries in particular; he noted that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom occupies a prominent position in the international community. His excellency also expressed his admiration for the extensive progress in the kingdom.

His Majesty King Khalid expressed his great appreciation for His Excellency President Stevens' prominent position in the revival of his country and on issues of African liberation -- especially through his excellency's activities within the OAU.

His Excellency President Stevens expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the hospitality and welcome which he and his accompanying delegation received during their visit to Saudi Arabia. He extended an invitation to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to visit Sierra Leone. His majesty accepted the invitation with gratitude. The date of the visit will be determined later.

UAE

PAKISTANI LABOR MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets Deputy Prime Minister

GF271943 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1846 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Mar (WAKH) -- UAE Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad received Pakistani Labor and Manpower Minister Ghulam Dastgir Khan this evening.

After the meeting, the Pakistani labor and manpower minister stated that he delivered a message to Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad from Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, for the UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. He said the message deals with the Pakistani president's satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations.

Mr Dastgir Khan added that he and Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad discussed relations between Pakistan and the UAE in all fields and the means to reinforce them.

In the meanwhile, the Pakistani labor minister, in his statement, denounced the savage onslaughts the Zionist enemy is carrying out against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories. He added that Pakistan stands by the Palestinians and supports them in their heroic struggle against the occupation forces. He also said that Pakistan is prepared to offer assistance, a thing that is ordained by the relationship of Islamic fraternity.

Meets With Labor Minister

GF272011 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1720 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 27 Mar (WAM) -- A working meeting was held today at the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry between the UAE and the Pakistani delegation. The UAE delegation was led by Labor and Social Affairs Minister Sayf al-Jarwan, while the Pakistani delegation was led by Labor and Manpower Minister Ghulam Dastgir Khan.

During the meeting Mr Sayf al-Jarwan explained the laws of labor in the UAE together with the rights and the qualifications given to the laborers under these laws. He stressed the UAE's adherence to implementing these laws in a way that insures satisfaction to workers and employers. The two sides agreed to review a draft agreement for cooperation in the field of labor and for organizing the arrival of Pakistani laborers who come to work in the UAE.

Leaves Abu Dhabi

GF281440 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Ghulam Dastgir Khan, Pakistani labor and manpower minister, left Abu Dhabi today after a 4-day visit to the UAE during which he held discussions with Sayf al-Jarwan, UAE minister of labor and social affairs, on joint cooperation in labor fields. The Pakistani labor and manpower minister was seen off at the airport by Sayf al-Jarwan, UAE minister of labor and social affairs, and Amir Gulistan Janjua, the Pakistani ambassador to the UAE.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PDRY CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

GF310956 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, on bilateral relations and the current Arab situation. The message was delivered by PDRY Installations Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attar during his meeting with the president at Al-Mushrif Palace today. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Srur ibn Muhammad, the president's chief secretary, and Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of foreign affairs.

DAILY SCORNS ASIAN LABOR FORCE SYMPATHIZERS

GF010545 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "What Does 'Sympathy' for Asian Labor Force Hide?"]

[Excerpts] The nationals of the region are likely to hear, perhaps very soon, a new voice in the Gulf calling for legitimizing and affirming the presence of the Asian labor force in the region. We heard two days ago a newspaper published in English in Bahrain saying the same thing about so-called Gulf persecution of Asian laborers and arrivals. This is also being reiterated in the West and a number of Asian capitals.

The presence of 5 million Asian laborers in the Arab Gulf countries means that the proportion of domestic nationals in this region will range between 2.5 and 7 percent of the total population by the year 2000, as far as the future is concerned. Therefore, from a strictly "moral" point of view, the voices that "sympathize" with the Asian labor force should "sympathize" with the future of the citizens of the region, if "morality" and "humanitarianism" were the real motive behind such voices. However, because this "moral stand" is exploited for the sake of a long term foreign political strategy in the region, the "interests" of the Asian labor force are given precedence over the "interests" of the nationals and the Arabs in this Arab region, and in Gulf and Arab countries, unfortunately.

We are truly amazed to have someone in a Gulf country who "sympathizes" with the Asian labor force and does not "defend" the Arabism of this region, which is being exposed to conspiracies of "cross-breeding" not only by using various methods but with the Rapid Deployment Force and by creating a "fifth column." We are also amazed to find that this "sympathy" focused on people in complete disregard of what happens to our children's "language" and to the deformation that the region's cultural background sustains because of this "Asian army," some of whom have received military training.

PDRY

PAPER ON CANCELLATION OF PRESIDENT'S MOSCOW VISIT

PM311639 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 31 Mar 82 p 1

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Aden -- Reliable reports here revealed the existence of sharp differences within President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's government which, it is feared, will develop into an internal conflict if neither side seeks a settlement.

The dispute centers on the volume and type of aid which South Yemen could give to the "National Democratic Front" [NDF] which is engaged in sabotage and guerrilla warfare in the southern part of North Yemen with the aim of overthrowing President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in San'a in order to establish a pro-Soviet Marxist regime in his place.

Informed sources told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT here that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was not pleased with the type of military support recently given to the NDF, particularly with regard to the Soviet SAM's used to down three North Yemen warplanes.

On the other hand, South Yemen Defense Minister Salih Muslih leads the faction that is enthusiastic about backing the NDF unconditionally with all resources. He is joined in these views by First Deputy Chairman and Minister of Local Government (Former Defense Minister) 'Ali 'Antar.

While the South Yemeni president believes there is a limit to the type and quantity of military aid to be given to the NDF and that the letting of Yemeni blood on Yemeni territory should not be carried too far, his defense minister believes limiting such support would lessen the effectiveness of the attrition to which North Yemen is being subjected.

It is worth noting that the NDF, whose forces launch their attacks on North Yemen from bases in South Yemen, last month shot down three North Yemeni aircraft with missiles. One of these was an F-5 (whose pilot, of the Al-Sa'idi family escaped death), the second was a Sukhoy (whose pilot of the Buluhum family was killed) and the third was a helicopter (whose pilot also died).

For their part, the North Yemeni forces refrain from chasing the NDF into South Yemeni territory to avoid risking military confrontation between the two countries.

While the NDF enjoys the refuge of secure bases after accomplishing its operations, it also receives financial support from Libya for these operations and for the purchase of arms. This support increased following the signing of the Aden tripartite alliance among Ethiopia, South Yemen and Libya, when Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced his intention to bring down 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's regime in San'a' because of his good relations with all Arabian Peninsula countries.

It is understood that the North Yemeni president does not permit the groups that fled from South Yemen to form a similar front against the Aden government despite the presence of thousands of them in North Yemen. Most of these have military training because they fled from the South Yemeni Army following the post-independence struggle for power.

Diplomatic sources here said the cancellation of the official visit South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was scheduled to make to Moscow some 48 hours before it was due to take place is not unlikely to be due to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's desire not to leave the country before settling the dispute with the defense minister.

It is known that former South Yemeni President'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was toppled by President 'Ali Nasir in 1980 on the day following his return from a Steadfastness and Confrontation Front summit in Libya.

On the other hand, Khalil al-Qazir (Abu Jihad), deputy commander of the Palestinian forces, stated yesterday that officers from the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] have since the beginning of this year been acting as observers of the cease-fire between the Aden-backed NDF guerrillas and government forces.

A Palestinian source in Kuwait said Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) will go to San'a' in the next 24 hours in an attempt to put an end to the clashes and prevent them from spreading.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS POSTPONEMENT OF SHARON VISIT

NC010657 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 1 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM reports that the Israeli Government has informed the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, through its ambassador in Cairo, that the visit of Israeli defense minister, Ari'el Sharon, to Cairo to discuss the arrangements of the withdrawal from Sinai has been postponed to the end of the coming week or the beginning of the following week.

ABU GHAZALAH: RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'EXCELLENT'

NC312028 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Washington, 31 Mar (MENA) -- Egyptian Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah met here today with Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawerence Eagleburger to discuss the results of his visit and the topics that were covered during the meetings with officials of the U.S. administration.

Abu Ghazalah is scheduled to leave the U.S. capital tomorrow evening with a letter from President Ronald Reagan for President Husni Mubarak in reply to the Egyptian president's letter which Abu Ghazalah conveyed to the U.S. President last Monday.

In a statement he made to the MENA correspondent in Washington, Abu Ghazalah said he considers his visit to Washington completely successful. He said there is complete understanding on Washington's part of the Egyptian stand and the Reagan administration is fully prepared to assist Egypt economically and in various other areas. Abu Ghazalah emphasized U.S. readiness to give all kinds of aid to Egypt in confirmation of its continued support for Egypt.

Abu Ghazalah said that the United States has confirmed it will continue to play a full role for the sake of a comprehensive peace after the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. He added: "There are no obstacles in the armament programs between the two countries and cooperation and friendship are proceeding in a perfect manner within the framework of the excellent relations between the two countries."

AUSTRALIAN ENVOY SUPPORTS MIDEAST PEACE EFFORTS

NC311553 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The Australian foreign minister has declared his country's complete support for Egypt's efforts to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He said Australia's participation in the Sinai multinational force is regarded as a confirmation of Australia's stand on these efforts.

The Australian foreign minister made this statement today during talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. 'Ali stated later that discussions during the meeting dealt with the developments of the situation in the West Bank. He explained that Egypt has defined its stand and has been calling on Israel since 1979 to take measures that will build trust among the Palestinian people.

'Ali said that the discussions also dealt with the situation in the Gulf area. He expressed Egypt's readiness to participate in the achievement of security and stability in the area. His excellency also spoke about the situation in Africa and Egypt's efforts to preserve the OAU's principles and aims. He explained the seriousness of the situation in Lebanon and expressed the hope that the situation there will not escalate.

Dinner Addresses

NC312120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed Egypt's profound appreciation for the increasing interest of the Australian Government and people in various Middle East developments as well as the Australian Government's understanding and support for Egypt's efforts to attain peace and stability in the area.

In the address tonight at the dinner banquet given for Austrialian Foreign Minister Anthony Street, who is currently visiting Egypt, 'Ali said that peace and stability in a vital area such as the Middle East affects stability in various parts of the world.

'Ali added: Participating in the safeguarding of peace between states that were in a state of animosity in the past is no less noble than working for peace itself. We are extremely appreciative of the Australian Government's decision to participate in the Multinational Force and Observers in the middle East.

'Ali affirmed that Egypt is committed to peace in the Middle East and is looking forward to and working for the sake of a comprehensive settlement in the area -- a settlement that is acceptable to all the parties concerned in achieving a comprehensive and just peace.

His excellency expressed Egypt's satisfaction with the developing relations between Egypt and Australia and stressed Egypt's desire to further strengthen bilateral relations in all fields.

Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street also delivered an address. He commended the strong bilateral relations and expressed Australia's desire to strengthen its relations with Egypt and the Middle Eastern states in the various fields. He also affirmed Australia's interest in peace and stability in the Middle East.

Street also said his country believes that a comprehensive and just settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute is an important and necessary matter and will keep the threats away from the area in the long run. He said Australia's participation in the multinational force indicates the Australian Government's resolve to exert every effort to assist in attaining a permanent peace in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Australian foreign minister has renewed the invitation to 'Ali to visit Australia at the beginning of next summer.

Meets Prime Minister

NC312014 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) -- Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din received in his office tonight Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street, who is now visiting Cairo.

During the meeting, which was attended by Australian Ambassador in Cairo Frank Murry, views were exchanged on developments in the Middle East, the talks on autonomy for the Palestinians, and the final withdrawal from Sinai.

The discussions during the meeting dealt with the means to bolster economic and trade relations and to increase Egypt's exports to Australia.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din explained to the Australian minister the opportunities for investment available in Egypt and expressed Egypt's appreciation of Australia's participation in the Sinai multinational force.

Meanwhile, the Australian foreign minister expressed his country's interest in the need for stability in the Middle East as well as in promoting its political and economic relations with Egypt.

MAY EDITOR ARGUES NEED FOR CHANGE IN EGYPT

PM291239 Cairo MAY in Arabic 15 Mar 82 p 3

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Sa'dah article: "Change Is a Must, and These Are the Reasons"]

[Excerpts] Many were astonished by what the newspapers published last week about keeping everything as it is. Those who were astonished simply cannot understand how it can be said that there will be no change after 25 April, the day Israel's withdrawal from the rest of occupied Sinai will be completed.

There are many calling and waiting for change. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this change, by any standard of public opinion poll, has indeed become a national demand. Since the first weeks of President Husni Mubarak's assumption of his new tasks people everywhere have been expecting him to offer them the change they have so frequently talked about.

I do not think I will be divulging a secret if I say the president has hardly met any present officials or others who have not raised with him the question of the anticipated change. Those who advocate change have been rushing to give advice and consultation on how to speed up this change, which covers everything and anything. Those who are afraid of change have tried by various means to find out the president's view on it and have been wishing its indefinite postponement. The advocates of change want it to be rapid, complete and comprehensive. Change in their view should not be restricted to a certain person or a particular body or ministry; rather the circle of change should be wide so as to make it possible to erase the old -- everything that is old -- and bring in the new, anything that is new.

Change, or more correctly renovation, appeals to the new Egyptian man in the street. There is a strong desire among the people to wake up one morning and read in the press a news report about a new policy, or a new cabinet, or a new decision, or a new face coming into the limelight. There are many examples of this desire, from which I choose the recent economic conference.

The Egyptian people have never been so interested in a conference called by the government as they were in the major economic conference which, it was said, would be held to discuss the reasons for the crushing economic crisis from which Egypt is suffering and to draw up a new economic policy that would save the country and alleviate the burden that is crushing the majority of Egyptian people.

The major economic conference was held and those who participated in its work included economic experts, professors and all those concerned with the economy, who offered their ideas, views, knowledge and advice.

Despite the importance of the conference and the extensive expertise of the participants, some people were shocked as they followed its work and listened to its spokesmen. These people were surprised to see that most of those who attacked the old economic policy are the same people who formulated it and implemented it; they are the same people who were accused of being primarily responsible for the deterioration of our economy and the accumulation of our debts.

Contrary to current belief, the Egyptian people do not forget quickly. Public opinion never forgets that the former official who in the past and for many years sung the praises of scientific socialism, warned against the danger of a free economy and favored the economic experiment of the communist camp is today the same man who is singing the praises of a free economy and economic openness free from government control.

The people never forget that most of those who are today enthusiastic about economic reform were for many years the decisionmakers in the government and yet did nothing to achieve the economic reform they are talking about and advocating these days.

For this reason many people were shocked by the economic conference. The reason for the shock was not the inefficiency of the conferees; the only reason was that those who are now talking about reform and recovery are the very people who in the past were accused of being responsible for failure. Every time the man in the street hears good and hopeful talk he has the right to ask: Why were all these great ideas not realized when he had the power to carry them out while he was at the top of the echelon of authority in past years?

Some might defend what they say and justify their stand. It is easy to say: What could I have done. I believe in a free economy and I learned it in the best universities in the capitalist societies. But the man who chose me to shoulder the responsibility believed in socialism and advocated the implementation of the economic theories applied in the communist societies. I am like the tailor who executes the design literally although he does not believe that it is fashionable or fits the client.

A certain official has unbounded faith in democracy; he hates nothing more than dictatorship, tyranny and autocracy. He always advocates free opinion and urges allowing the unconditional establishment of a multiparty system. Suddenly we find him a strong believer in dictatorship. We hear him justifying arbitrary measures, praising autocracy, doubting democracy, accusing the parties of corruption, praising the one-party system and believing in one single opinion so as to avoid confusion and preserve the alliance of the working peoples' forces. If such a man leaves or is expelled from his position we find him going back to his old views and once again fighting dictatorship, tyranny and isolation. If we ask him how he can change his mind and speak a different language so quickly he will defend himself in the traditional terms of the tailor.

A certain leading politician was one of the greatest enthusiasts of the 23 July Revolution. This revolution, in his view, came as an expression of the people's demands and was aimed at saving the people from the tyranny of the corrupt and the corruptors who ruled the country before the July 1952 Revolution. The revolutionaries believed him, brought him closer to them and allowed him to be their spokesman. He said about them and about the revolution what nobody else could say in their defense and with such enthusiasm and praise. He was always ready to defend publicly every unpopular measure taken by the revolution. The torture of innocent people was a national need, the opening of detention camps was a healthy sign, the killing of thousands of our officers and soldiers in Yemen was glowing victory, the worst defeat in our history was a temporary setback and the muzzling of free expression was a pioneering experiment.

When the late leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir departed our friend turned his back on all he had said about the leader, his regime and his policies and suddenly became one of those strongly opposed to the 23 July Revolution and its leader. All that the revolution and its leaders achieved had harmed the people and all the achievements and victories whose praise he had sung turned into defeats and setbacks.

If we asked him how he changed his mind and how he could speak a different language so quickly he would say: What could I do when the sword of terror was hanging over my neck?

A certain prolific writer praised the late President Anwar as-Sadat like nobody did and gave him attributes which nobody else gave him. He was the real detonator of the mother revolution, he was the one who corrected its course and rectified its mistakes, and he was the one who expressed its objectives and achieved its dreams. In the midst of his enthusiasm for Anwar as-Sadat he forgot or pretended to forget his old enthusiasm for Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Not only that, he also took away from 'Abd an-Nasir all his glories, achievements and sacrifices, and his only concern became to project his negative aspects, mistakes and failures.

When Anwar as-Sadat departed this world all the good things he said about him departed with him. Not content with this, he hastened to revise his views and stands. After his death As-Sadat was not the man he knew while alive. His negative aspects outweighed his positive ones, his mistakes far outnumbered his reforms, his defeats were much more than his victories, the October victory was a stroke of luck with which he had nothing to do, and the achievement of peace with Israel was a mere surrender for which history will call him to account.

These three examples I have chosen are not limited to specific persons or names; rather they are merely examples of many persons who exist among us. Many have changed their views between one regime and another; many say today the opposite of what they said yesterday; and many have turned their back to what they believed in before.

These people's predicament is that they think nobody remembers their stands that change with or without reason. The evidence of this is their belief that not one single official or popular voice has been raised calling for their removal whenever they have changed their principles in the same way they change their shoes. They are the knights of every era, the defenders of every regime, the honorable people of every revolution, the supporters of every president and the trumpets of every ruler. Their positions cannot be touched, their posts are permanent, their presence is required and their cooperation is appreciated. It is only their principles and views that change from time to time; they have changed them so many times and yet nothing has happened to them. What, therefore, is to stop them from changing their views once again in the new regime while yet being allowed to stay in their posts?

This, in my view, is the change public opinion is demanding and has been expecting since President Mubarak suceeded the late President as-Sadat. No one disagrees that President Mubarak symbolizes the optimism that has suddenly filled people's hearts and given them hope of the change of which they have despaired in one regime after another and one experiment after another. There is almost a consensus that the country will not remain at a standstill and that what was good yesterday will definitely be unsuitable for tomorrow. Nobody can stand against progress or prevent it.

Continuity does not mean standing still, and continuing the march is absolutely not contrary to rectifying and straightening the course. This is what we see tangibly and clearly before us now.

Our foreign policy has not changed. So declared President Husni Mubarak in his inaugural speech before the People's Assembly immediately after he was elected president of the republic and this is what the president is doing now. Despite this nobody can deny that our foreign policy has introduced many changes and clarified many stands. It is true that these changes have not and will not alter the fundamental line of foreign policy but they certainly have touched many of the secondary lines. There are many examples.

As for the policy of nonalignment which Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir launched and which Anwar as-Sadat supported: For many reasons Anwar as-Sadat was forced to disagree with the Eastern camp and to get closer to the Western camp. He found that it was in Egypt's interest to strengthen his country's ties with the United States after the ties with the Soviet Union had deteriorated and become frozen. This was exactly what 'Abd an-Nasir did when Egyptian-U.S. relations became strained and were severed. He was forced to strengthen Egyptian-Soviet relations. If the reasons that faced the two leaders and compelled them to align with one side against the other were not justifiable 'Abd an-Nasir would not have become aligned with the East and As-Sadat would not have thought about tilting toward the West. The policy of nonalignment that the late leaders upheld is quite contrary to and contradicts that policy. Had either of them had the opportunity to rectify the course of nonalignment he would have hastened to take it and benefit from it.

President Husni Mubarak now has the opportunity. If the Soviet Union shows understanding of our stand and agrees to respect our sovereignty and our policy it will be possible for the present crisis in Egyptian-Soviet relations to end and for relations to return to normal. This would be a tangible change in one of the areas of our foreign policy.

The policy of achieving peace in the Middle East represents the most important line in our foreign policy. It is the policy that President as-Sadat launched, and President Mubarak has declared his adherence to it and to continuing it. The talks between the Egyptian and the Israeli sides have not stopped: both sides are clinging to them and insisting on them. The Camp David agreement defined the steps toward a just and lasting peace for both countries in particular and for all the parties concerned in general. Nobody denies there are many differences in views, particularly regarding the second part of the peace agreement concerning autonomy for the Palestinians. Some of these differences began during the era of President as-Sadat and some others have appeared during the era of President Mubarak. There is a strong desire, on the Egyptian side at least, to resolve all these differences. In light of the result of these attempts new signs will emerge which to some may appear as evidence of a change in the peace policy which is attributed to our new political regime.

With the beginning of the era of President Husni Mubarak there has been much talk in Arab capitals about opening a new chapter with our Arab brothers. There is no Egyptian who does not wish normal relations to be restored with the Arab countries following the break that followed the signing of the peace treaty with Israel. Arab leaders have often declared that relations with Egypt will not be restored unless Egypt abrogates the peace policy -- or the surrender policy as they say -- severes relations with Israel, withdraws the Egyptian ambassador from Tel Aviv and expels the Israeli ambassador from Cairo. Egypt, under President Mubarak's leadership, has clearly declared that it respects international agreements, will continue the peace policy and will honor its declared obligations. If it was President as-Sadat who thought of and planned this policy it was the majority of Egyptian people who approved it, supported it and demanded that President Mubarak achieve it, which is what he is doing and has declared on more than one occasion he will do.

When the new and expected chapter in Egyptian-Arab relations is opened the change this time will come not from Egypt but from the Arab brothers. It was they who rejected the peace policy; it was they who severed relations with Egypt; it was they who accused the Egyptian Government of pursuing a policy contrary to Arab interests and rights. If the Arabs, despite all this, agree to open a new chapter with Egypt they will find welcome and support from the Egyptian people and their government. It will be the same welcome that such an invitation would have received had it been made during Anwar as-Sadat's lifetime.

All these changes -- and the expected changes -- in our foreign policy are not contrary to what has been announced about the continuity of the fundamental line of that policy.

What is being said about internal policy? I would not be exaggerating to say that Egyptian public opinion is looking forward to these internal changes and gives them top priority in its daily life.

It is no secret that the number one and greatest support that President Mubarak obtained was when he declared that he will not allow corruption or silence over it. President Mubarak has missed no opportunity to warn against this danger and has warned all those involved in corruption. When President Mubarak met with Egyptian newspapers' chief editors he asked them not to dig up the past. He noticed that some writers were intending to focus light on As-Sadat's era with the same enthusiasm as they did with Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's era.

The Egyptian people are awaiting the achievement of what the president demanded. They expect the government to devote great and sustained attention to striking at corruption and the corruptors. For some time now the people everywhere have been talking about the signs of corruption and the wealth accumulated by the corruptors here and there.

The Egyptian newspapers have dealt only with a small number of people involved in this phenomenon -- a number hardly worth mentioning. This is because the press has only hearsay and not facts. Rumors and reports by unidentified people are unreliable and cannot be verified. The press is not supposed to turn into a trumpet to slander the innocent without evidence of proof. Otherwise there will be confusion everywhere and hatred will fill people's hearts.

We do not need new laws to deal with the ones who have deviated, receive bribes and are corrupt. We have many laws that will achieve this purpose. All we need is to apply them with great firmness and objectivity. During the past years a class of rich people has appeared; individuals have accumulated astronomical wealth the like of which we have not seen before. Some of them have achieved wealth within the law and others in violation of the law, of religion and of honor. The latter are the ones who should be brought to account for what they have done and are doing.

When this happens and when the corruptors are brought before the law in order to account for the crimes they have committed -- the thefts, the opportunism and the nepotism -- then the policy of economic openness will rightfully be issued a certificate of good conduct which will give it the right to engage in reviving the country and alleviating the citizens' daily hardships.

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY CONTRACT SIGNED -- Cairo, 22 Mar (MENA) -- Egypt and Yugoslavia today signed a contract for setting up a seventy-kilometre electric line and towers linking the middle and the west of the Nile Delta. The project, whose total costs amount to ten million dollars and will be operational one year from now, is designed to boost the grid of lower Egypt. The contract was signed by Power and Energy Minister Mahir Abazah and the Chairman of the Electrification of Egypt Authority 'Abd al-Hamid as-Sayyid and for the Yugoslav side by the regional director of the Yugoslav company undertaking the project. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1202 GMT 22 Mar 82 NC]

PROTOCOL WITH SUDAN SIGNED -- Cairo, 24 Mar (MENA) -- Egypt and the Sudan signed today a trade protocol for this year envisaging $137 million of commerce as compared with $125 million last year. The protocol was signed by Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Fu'ad Hashim and Sudanese Minister of Cooperation, Trade and Supply Faruq al-Maqbul. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1925 GMT 24 Mar 82 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

JN311724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Mar (INA) -- An Iraqi military communique stated that the Iranian enemy's losses in military operations during the last 24 hours amounted to 22 killed, several prisoners, 1 helicopter, 1 large naval target and 1 medium naval target.

The communique, issued by the Armed Forces General Command, stated that the two Iranian naval targets were destroyed in the Khowr-e Musa channel, northeast of the Arabian Gulf, by the Iraqi Naval Forces and that the helicopter was shot down by the air defense in the Shush sector.

The communique added that Iraqi fighter planes pursued their courageous raids today against the enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the operational theater and all returned safely to base.

The following is the text of communique No 663 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious Iraqis will continue fighting to confront the Persian aggression with more intrepidation, sacrifices and steadfastness until the rancorous Khomeyni clique gives up its sick dreams and its designs on our people and nation.

The following is the outcome of our armed forces' activities last night and today:

1. One of our forward units, sighting an enemy concentration opposite their positions in the Ahvaz region, struck it with their weapons, killing 15. Two more were killed and three excavators destroyed in the same area.
2. Our fighter planes continued their courageous and effective raids today against enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the operational theater, scoring direct and effective hits. All our planes returned safely to base.
3. At 1300 today, a large enemy naval target was destroyed and a medium one was hit by our naval forces in the Khowr-e Musa channel, northeast of the Arabian Gulf.
4. Four were killed and one gun was destroyed in the Bostan sector.
5. Two were killed in the Abadan area.
6. One enemy helicopter was shot down by our air defenses, one tank was destroyed and several enemy men were taken prisoner in the Shush area. Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 22 killed, several prisoners, 1 helicopter, 1 tank, 1 gun, 3 excavators and 2 naval targets.
7. Our sacrifices: two martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 March 1982

KING HUSAYN ADDRESSES AL-YARMUK FORCES

JN311355 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] President Saddam Husayn and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan inspected two training camps for the fighters of the Jordanian Al-Yarmuk Forces and the Iraqi Special Task Forces this morning.

Addressing the Al-Yarmuk Forces, King Husayn said that the battle that Iraq is now waging against the Persian enemy is a battle of life or death for the Arab nation and the beginning of Arab triumphs everywhere, God willing. King Husayn added: While performing our duty on this pure Arab land, we all become brothers and soldiers in the Iraqi Army in defense of Arab rights and the Arab homeland's dignity. We and our nation are closely linked to the past and are aware of our responsibilities toward this nation at present and in the future.

King Husayn said: What makes me happy in this meeting is that we are here together on this Arab land where glory is being produced and given shape through maturity, determination and sacrifice. Addressing the Jordanian fighters, His Majesty King Husayn said: You represent Jordanian sentiments and stand toward Iraq, toward right in this battle and in all circumstances and cases. God willing, we shall proceed from victory to victory with God's help and guidance. Concluding, His Majesty King Husayn said that we are all soldiers, brothers and men. We all support Iraq, the Arabs and the great homeland at large.

President Saddam Husayn and King Husayn toured the units of the special task forces and were briefed on the various aspects of training which seeks to broaden the fighters' combat ability under any circumstances.

Departs Baghdad

JN311425 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Mar (INA) -- His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan and his accompanying delegation left Baghdad this afternoon at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq.

His Majesty King Husayn was accorded an official sendoff by President Saddam Husayn; 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Na'im Haddad, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly; RCC members, and ministers. His Majesty King Husayn's accompanying delegation included Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the royal court; Court Minister 'Amir Khammash; and Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

During the visit, His Majesty King Husayn and Saddam Husayn held a meeting in which they reviewed the fraternal relations between Jordan and Iraq and their bilateral cooperation in all fields. The talks also focused on the current Arab situation and the need for close joint action between the two countries to confront threats against the Arab nation. President Saddam Husayn explained to his guest, His Majesty King Husayn, the battlefront situation, the progress of the battles which have been raging for the past days and the heavy losses that the Iraqi forces inflicted on the Persian enemy.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT PRAISES BILATERAL RELATIONS

JN010939 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Apr (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu dealing with ways to develop bilateral cooperation. The message was delivered by Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica during his meeting with the president this morning. In the message, the Romanian president expressed his deep satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations in the various areas, asserting that cooperation between the two countries will assume a broader dimension for their mutual benefit.

The meeting was attended by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and trade minister; Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary general and presidential office deputy director, and the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad.

SAUDI, KUWAIT LEADERS EXPRESS CONTINUED SUPPORT

JN311926 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] This evening, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia contacted His Excellency President Saddam Husayn by telephone and reiterated Saudi Arabia's support for Iraq in its just war against the racist Persians. The Kuwaiti amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, has also contacted President Saddam Husayn by telephone reiterating Kuwait's support for Iraq in its war against the Persian enemy.

AL-'UFUQ INTERVIEWS HUSAYN ON MIDEAST ISSUES

JN311634 Amman AL-'UFUQ in Arabic 31 Mar 82 pp 10, 12

[Interview with King Husayn by AL-'UFUQ correspondents Muraywid at-Tall and Tariq Masariwah in Amman -- date not given]

[Text] [Question]: Our country, Your Majesty, and our political government are now 60 years old. Our country has faced shocks never faced by any other country in the region during this period. Yet, we stood steadfastly and gained more confidence in ourselves as well as in our Arab brothers, despite their talking about us.

We Jordanians say: The stability of this entity and this government is not a coincidence but a natural result of faith in ourselves, in our state and our government. This faith has always stood out in times of crises. Our country and political government are now at the peak of their power. We can all feel this prevailing stability, the ability to move and make decisions. There is a great depth of political and social maturity among our people, which is the fruit of long, bitter experience.

Don't you think, Your Majesty, that it is high time to leave the exceptional circumstances regarding political and party activities behind and, consequently, reconstruct the democratic structure in our country?

[Answer]: Yes. Actually I have been thinking of this very question for some time now. My thoughts are not far from those of a large number of people concerned with this subject. There is a follow-up operation and an effort to develop these thoughts.

You all realize the current facts facing us such as those of the occupation and the Rabat summit resolutions. We cannot deal with these facts except through the unity of our stand and objective.

We have accomplished many things during this period. We have accomplished stability that helps to ripen political thinking and direct it toward moderation and a sense of responsibility. We are now looking for a formula to revive political life and organize it in such a way that it may guarantee, most of all, the unity of our people, the unity of our march and the unity of our objective. We have enough pain already and, therefore, we cannot permit flawed inter-Arab relations to be repeated here in Jordan.

[Question]: When His Majesty King Husayn talks about the Jordanian home, you feel that he shoulders serious worries. Anyone who knows Husayn realizes that the more worries he shoulders the more he listens and the less he speaks. Yet you will realize as well that his short answers constitute a complete strategic stance, the imbalance of growth; the need to give the state administrative apparatus an impetus to shoulder its increasing responsibilities, particularly since the private sector, which is becoming very dynamic, is offering higher wages than the public sector; and production. All these issues must be running through the mind of the leader who must also be worried that Jordanians may relax as a result of the easy work and the flow of money they are witnessing. The question is: Do you fear, particularly after the first signs of the oil excavations in our country, that our production and work traditions may be affected?

[Answer] No. No, I do not think we will face the problem of "easy money". Any extra income, including that coming from oil production, in case it appears in commercial quantities, would give us more power to work and produce.

[Question] I have a question that may not be smart: Isn't there a way to reach some kind of an internal Arab truce during which every Arab country can have time to complete its internal experience and also face other experiences as long as Arab unity remains the unanimous objective?

[Answer] Our strange situation in the Arab homeland has, unfortunately, given rise to individuals who believe they are immortal. Life in this nation continues to be and the nation's interests remain, much greater than those of the individuals regardless of their titles.

There is no real justification for this fragmentation in the Arab world and there are no real barriers which prevent the establishment of unified Arab action even in its most minimum form.

[Question] Your Majesty, there is talk, most likely leaked from Washington, about the importance of having some kind of a Jordanian-Palestinian coalition to overcome the barrier of Washington's and Tel Aviv's refusal to start an official dialogue with the PLO. This would be within the framework of a post-Camp David step. Have you heard of this?

[Answer] I have not heard such talk and nothing has been conveyed to me to this effect. The subject is not one of coalition or dialogue with this or that party. These are formalities. There is an occupied land. There is UN Resolution 242, which unanimously asserted that it is not possible to occupy a land by force. There are the Palestinian people, who suffer under occupation. This people must determine their fate freely on their own soil.

Tel Aviv is now adopting a concept on the occupied land -- West Bank and Gaza -- which says these territories are Israeli lands and the Palestinians now living on them constitute a problem that should be solved. This is something we cannot accept and something on which we cannot carry on a dialogue.

The issue is not Washington, Moscow or Europe. The issue is the Arab world's ability to adopt a unified stand that can bring pressure to bear. Without all this, we will continue to face new facts which will be created daily on the occupied land.

Our relations with the PLO are good and we hope they will develop for the better. We are ready to work with any Arab party which desires to work.

[Question] Your Majesty, there is a new trend in alliances in the region involving Syria, Iran, South Yemen, Ethiopia and Libya. To what extent can this alliance be used in the international struggle in the region?

[Answer] I recall the situation in Moscow after As-Sadat expelled the Soviet experts from Egypt. This decision affected the Soviet high command to the point of shaking it. Soviet weapons are now flowing to some Arab countries in huge quantities, to the point where the head of a friendly country told me that one Arab country now possesses more sophisticated tanks than India.

Despite its positive stands towards us and our cause, the Soviet Union will not agree in principle that the Israeli political entity should be threatened. Against whom then will these weapons be used? Is it logical that this flow of weapons in such large quantities takes place without there being any guarantees, particularly after their experience in Egypt? I have a premonition that our region will witness a tense state as as result of the international struggle. This is not in our interest or the interest of our basic cause.

The Soviet Union is a big power and one which proceeds with firm steps. It is now present in Afghanistan for many reasons and, in light of recent information, it may reach Iran. If its alliances bring it to the Hormuz Strait, Bab El Mandeb and the Red Sea, then this will require the other party to increase its presence in the region. This will pose a serious threat to a wealthy region that can be easily ignited.

[Question] Some time ago, a British newspaper, THE OBSERVER, reported a Jordanian military role in the Arab Gulf to protect stability in these Arab countries and to support their defensive policies through a Jordanian rapid intervention force. Is this likely?

[Answer] I do not like to use here the expression of rapid intervention force. In principle, we support any Arab country which is or can be the target of aggression. We are ready to offer all the assistance we can afford. We sent some of our armed forces to Kuwait when it won independence. We have also sent forces to Oman, and also to Syria during the October war.

[Question] We also recall your bidding farewell to the Jordanian forces which were sent to Tunisia during the Bizerte battle.

[Answer] Yes, and Tunisia too. We also sent volunteers to Iraq. We would have sent [regular] armed forces had it not been for circumstances that you are aware of. It is impossible to let Iraq be singled out or the Gulf to be threatened.

Our military academies have been training military cadres belonging to the fraternal Arab Gulf countries for some time. Jordanian military teams and individuals are also working in these countries' armed forces. Our principles dictate that we support any Arab country which needs assistance.

[Question] Your Majesty is the Arab leader who has had the longest experience in dealing with the United States. Do you sense a possibility for the United States to adopt a more balanced and more understanding stand? Does Washington have a clear strategy other than the one we are witnessing?

[Answer] There is a beginning. The matter, however, will take time despite the fact that our cause is a just one. That's why I always go back to the basics: A strong, cohesive Arab stand alone will bring about a change in the policies of others. What we do here in the area of the dispute and what we build here in the Arab homeland will bring this change. Anything else will make any big power continue to view our cause as an issue with which it can increase its influence or shake the influence of another big power.

[Question] Do the Americans understand, for example, that as a balancing factor in the region, Jordan needs to update its weapons and strengthen its army, a matter to which you earlier referred?

[Answer] I believe they understand this and we shall obtain the weapons we need.

KING COMPLETES IRAQ VISIT, BRIEFS CABINET

JN311905 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland this afternoon at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq during which he held lengthy talks with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn on the military situation on the battlefronts with the Iranian enemy, the Arab and international situation and its influence on Arab issues in general and the Palestinian issue in particular. The talks also dealt with several issues of mutual interest to the two countries.

His majesty was welcomed at Amman airport by Her Majesty Queen Nur, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, the Senate president, the speaker of the National Consultative Council [NCC], the chief chamberlain, ministers and ranking officials.

Immediately after his return to Amman, His Majesty King Husayn presided over a Cabinet meeting in the presence of his Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the delegation which accompanied his majesty on his visit to Iraq, the Senate president, the NCC speaker, and high-ranking officials. His majesty reassured them on the military situation in fraternal Iraq's just war against the Iranian aggression by giving them a detailed explanation on the progress of the battles and the developments of the war, particularly during the past 2 weeks, whose results were an honor to the Iraqi Army.

His majesty explained to the ministers and to the ranking state officials the circumstances of the battle and the repositioning of the Iraqi forces which was dictated by sound military considerations.

His majesty pointed out that the repositioning of the Iraqi forces, which took place inside Iranian territories, will surely improve the general Iraqi military situation all along the front in accordance with the nature of the war with its political and military dimensions and in harmony with the expectations and definite objectives of the Iraqi command.

His Majesty King Husayn expressed full satisfaction with the Iraqi stand, referring to the alertness of the command and its courageous and confident actions and to the high morale of the people and army in fraternal Iraq, who have faith in their right and their capabilities and who are confident of victory in their just war on behalf of the Arab nation against the Iranian aggression.

WEST BANK COMMITTEE WILL MEET TO COMPLETE AGENDA

JN291052 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Amman -- AD-DUSTUR has learned that the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee on bolstering our kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied homeland will continue its meetings in Amman within the next 2 weeks.

A source close to the committee has said that the committee's meetings, which ended at the beginning of this week, did not deal with all topics on the agenda due to our kinfolk's civil disobedience in the occupied homeland in which they have been and still are confronting Zionist barbarism.

PRINCE HASAN ADDRESSES PALESTINIAN RIGHTS RALLY

JN301832 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpt] A popular rally organized by mayors and members of the municipal and rural councils was held in the Palace of Culture at Al-Husayn Youth City today under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, in solidarity with the struggle of the mayors, municipal and rural council members and their confrontation of the Israeli occupation in the occupied land.

In a speech delivered on the occasion, Crown Prince Hasan said: On this day we must remember what Husayn, the commander, said on Al-Karamah Day: A day will come when you the Arabs will hear about us and not from us. His highness added: The basic difference between the Jordanian and the Palestinian viewpoint on the Palestinian tragedy and that of the Arab capitals is that we are historically linked to the nation's mission for the defense of this land. Husayn's mission is that of his grandfather Husayn ibn 'Ali, may God make the earth he lies in soft, a mission which is also that of the martyr of Karbala', the martyr of Arab right and Islamic dignity. This mission is the perpetual search for means of bolstering ties of friendship among Arabs on this land which constitutes the stumbling block in the face of the ambitions for expansion which pose a threat to this land from the Palestinian shores to the Arab nation's holy places as far as Mecca and Medina.

Crown Prince Hasan added: The mission of both Jordanians and Palestinians is that of the great Arab revolution which came forth to determine the fate of all Arabs. Prince Hasan noted that our Arab nation is witnessing a state of polarization which is strange to our Arab identity and that there is a race between the superpowers to impose hegemony on our land.

Prince Hasan also said that we must be Arabs and Muslims when facing these challenges. He added: In days like these, we are in desperate need of a stance which will evaluate our Arab march at a time when servitude to materialism is followed by advanced stages of weakness which in turn is followed by servitude to various axes in search of protection.

Prince Hasan said: From this position, we say to the Arab and Muslim brothers that the road ahead is very difficult. Armed with vigilance and determination, we will, however, arrive at our goals. We in Jordan, which is living and experiencing the Palestinian tragedy, realize that there is a gap between those who know and those who realize in this nation and a gap between the ambition of our people and the ability and knowledge to take the decision.

Prince Hasan added: We must remind the superpowers that right is indivisible. The most important right is the Palestinian people's right to determine their fate and to establish their independent state on their national soil in complete freedom. Self-determination in any place of the world is an indivisible ritht. We must adopt a just stand to raise the Palestinian voice so that the Palestinians can determine their rights on their soil.

Prince Hasan said the principal enemy of Israel is Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation. Jordan's backing of the Palestinians and the PLO will (?require) all the names in their political struggle against the forces of oppression and aggression.

Crown Prince Hasan noted the dangerous situation at this historical stage, where we observe waning Arab forces, which are in conflict with one another, being faced by neocolonialism which seeks to impose hegemony and domination through breaches and sectarianism. His highness added that we are dutybound to fill in these breaches, speak with one voice and act with a united will to achieve complete Israeli withdrawal and to enable the Palestinian people to regain their full rights.

His highness concluded: The Palestinians have recorded the most glorious pages of sacrifice for the land and for their affiliation to it and our hope in the inevitable victory is great.

SOUTH KOREAN ENVOY ARRIVES ON 4-DAY VISIT

JN311130 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Amman--Kim Chong-ho, construction minister and personal envoy of the South Korean president, arrived here today on a 4-day official visit to Jordan, during which he will meet with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and a number of senior Jordanian officials.

AL-WAZZAN: RESTORE LEGITIMATE AUTHORITY'S POWERS

NC302237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has appealed to all to restore to the legitimate authority what they have usurped from it.

The prime minister said: If we speed up our political detente or if we start it, this would provide enough tranquillity for the people to live and move. It would then be the duty of the other forces to continue the process of detente.

When answering Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil yesterday, I said that what people want from us is to restore to the legitimate authority what has been taken from it. Naturally, I meant to answer his call, but this does not mean I have singled him out. He is not the only one who has taken part of the powers of the legitimate authority and its responsibilities.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR HARASSED AT SYRIAN CHECKPOINT

NC310726 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] French Ambassador to Lebanon Paul Marc Henry was harassed by the Syrian Deterrent Forces while traveling in his car bearing diplomatic plates to Ba'labakk at 2000 last night. He was accompanied by two embassy security cars and men of the Internal Security Force. On his arrival in Sa'd Nayil township, he was stopped at a deterrent force roadblock and asked to show his identity card, but he refused. Harsh words were directed at him and an attempt was made to take him out of his car. He then showed his identity card and later notified the Foreign Ministry of the incident.

SIDON CLASHES RAISE TENSION, SPREAD TO TYRE

NC301300 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] The situation became tense in Sidon before noon today following the resumption of armed clashes between the Nasirite organization and the Palestinian Struggle Front. Both sides used rockets. The office of the struggle front was hit twice, setting it and neighboring houses on fire.

Later tension spread to the Tyre area when Palestinian armed men blocked the roads by setting car tires on fire.

Following this tension, the Palestinian struggle alerted its armed members to tackle the emergency situation. Institutions and schools closed for a third day.

The Khaldah-Ad-Damur area has not escaped this tense atmosphere. Armed Palestinian men blocked the roads with burning car tires. [In Beirut] at noon today, alien armed men directed sniper fire at the commercial area, the residential quarters facing the contact lines as far as Charles Hilu Boulevard, the electricity company area and Beirut port, where work was suspended.

IRAQ RESUMES PUMPING OIL TO TRIPOLI REFINERY

NC310744 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] At midnight last night, the Iraqi oil pumping operation to Tripoli refinery was resumed after the pipeline, which was blown up a few days ago, was repaired.

KNESSET PASSES SINAI EVACUEES COMPENSATION LAW

TA010530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Early this morning the Knesset adopted the compensation law for the Sinai evacuees after cutting the fees of the settlers' attorneys by tens of millions of shekels. The coalition and Telem voted for the law, Hadish was opposed, while the Alignment and Shinuy abstained from voting. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that the plenary session began only at 0200 this morning since the draft resolution had not been printed until then.

The Finance Committee which convened at nearly midnight did not have the version of the draft resolution and settled for explanations by MK Yig'al Kohen-Orgad. Shinuy MK Mordekhay Virshubsky defined this process as a scandal.

The tension during the Knesset plenary debate mounted when Finance Minister Yoram Aridor protested to the head of the Knesset Finance Committee the latter's mention of attorney Amnon Goldenberg among the people worthy of praises for their work for the compensation law. In his protest Minister Aridor acted contrary to the prime minister's opinion.

The initiative to cut the attorneys' fees was taken by MAPAM MK Imri Ron. He suggested that the Sinai settlers should not have to pay a commission of more than 2 percent. He was supported by all opposition Knesset members, Minister Hayim Corfu and Likud Knesset members Amnon Lynn and David Magen. The Likud members' support for this cut also contradicted the prime minister's opinion. A cut in the attorney's fees will save each settler hundreds of thousands of shekels. The attorneys followed the Knesset debate and were struck with astonishment.

Attempts to introduce various amendments to the draft resolution continued until late into the night. Many Knesset members told our correspondent that the attorneys' pressures were unacceptable.

YAMIT SETTLERS TO PAY ATTORNEYS FULL FEES

TA010948 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the Yamit District settlers will pay their attorneys full fees as stipulated in the agreements despite the Knesset's decision for a cut of millions of shekels. The head of the Yamit District settlements' committee has condemned what he called public lynching of the attorneys.

Our correspondent adds that the Yamit District settlers were given contradictory reports about the dismantling of the structures there. Some of them were asked to dismantle everything possible while the Ne'ot Sinai settlers were told not to dismantle anything since their settlement will be handed over intact to the Egyptians.

'DUMMY' PRESETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED IN W. BANK

TA311532 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Report by the "West Bank correspondent"]

[Text] Facts in the field indeed confirm that dummy presettlements have been established in the West Bank. A military source refused to comment on the purpose of these presettlements, which apparently number a few dozen. Asked whether they had some political or security purposes the military source said the presettlements are not established for decorative purposes and that if they have been established there is a reason for it.

Observers differ in their assessments regarding the establishment of the dummy presettlements which contain only a tent or a shack. Some believe the settlements' purpose is to seize land while others believe they are connected with preparations for the annexation of the West Bank. The people who live in the presettlements are not civilians.

IDF SETS UP NEW 'FOOTHOLDS' IN W. BANK

TA010555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The IDF has set up 40 new footholds [ma'ahizim] in Judaea and Samaria at the instruction of Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. Several nahal soldiers live in each of the footholds. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that in order to set them up, the army used soldiers who had stayed in border settlements and kibbutzim in the framework of the free service program.

The leaders of the Kibbutzim Movement sent a sharp protest to the defense minister threatening that they would not cooperate with the army. Our correspondent notes that unlike a presettlement [he'ahzut], the establishment of a foothold [ma'ahaz] does not require the approval of a ministerial committee and is a military installation in the full sense of the word.

The Defense Ministry spokesman told our correspondent that the IDF does not divulge details on its military deployment. As for the Kibbutzim Movement's complaint, this will be discussed in a meeting between the defense minister and the movement leaders in a few days.

'SPEEDY TRIALS' BEING CONDUCTED IN W. BANK

TA311254 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The Civil Administration in Judaea and Samaria has begun a series of speedy trials of scores of youths who took part in demonstrations over the last few days. They have been given sentences of up to 6 months in prison and fines of up to 15,000 shekels. In most cases, there are no lawyers to defend the accused. Military sources have told our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that in such simple trials, lawyers are not available to the accused unless they ask specifically for them.

PLO WARNS ASH-SHAWWA ABOUT MEETING CIVIL BODY

TA301047 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent]

[Excerpt] The PLO yesterday evening warned Gaza Mayor Hajj Rashad ash-Shawwa that his meeting yesterday with the head of the Gaza District Civil Administration was in violation of the organization's resolutions.

DUDIN COMMENTS ON BLASTING OF LEAGUE OFFICIAL

TA311258 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The chairman of the Hebron Hills Village League, Mustafa Dudin, says that the attempt to assassinate [the head of the Tarqumiyah Village League] is the end result of the ban Jordan has imposed on membership in the village leagues. He has promised to increase the guard over members of the village leagues.

LIKUD JOURNAL REPORTS DUDIN REFUSAL OF POST

TA310931 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 30 Mar 82 p 19

[Text] Mustafa Dudin, the chairman of the village leagues in the Hebron hills, has turned down a proposal by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon to serve as one of the governors of the Hebron hills and thus be the first Arab to fill this senior post in Judaea and Samaria.

The meeting between Sharon and Dudin was held in Dudin's office on 23 March. The reason Dudin gave for his refusal was that the time is not yet ripe to give this post to an Arab.

Sharon's confidants have reported that the minister intends to foster a moderate leadership in the territories, which would be an alternative to the current pro-PLO leadership.

GOLAN DRUZE NOT COMPELLED TO CARRY ID CARDS

TA292045 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The prime minister said the government is not compelling the Golan Druze to acquire themselves with Israeli identity cards. According to Mr Begin, anyone who does not have an Israeli identity card will not be able to enjoy the rights granted to card holders. Mr Begin said this to MK Shulamit Aloni. MK Aloni asked him to grant the Golan Druze an extension and enable them to get identity cards until April 1983.

IDENTITY CARDS BEING ISSUED TO GOLAN DRUZE

TA011027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The IDF is continuing the blockade over the Golan Druze villages for the time being. Our correspondents Hayim Hecht and Yo'el Dar have learned from military sources that over the last few days radicals have continued to incite against the application of Israel's law and against the receipt of Israeli identity cards.

At midnight last night the validity of the identity cards issued by the military authorities at the time expired. Soldiers are now collecting these cards from the residents while the Interior Ministry officials are issuing them Israeli identity cards. Our correspondents learned that some of the Golan Druze community leaders who had refused to receive the cards up till now were among the recipients of the cards this morning.

GOLAN DRUZE VILLAGES CLOSED OFF TO TRAFFIC

TA010922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] No traffic into or out of the Golan Druze villages is being allowed. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the army has set up a roadblock near the trunk crossroads in the Baniyas area and is preventing tourist buses from climbing Mount Hermon via Neve Ativ. The Druze workers have not gone to work today either and entry by journalists is barred.

The IDF was supposed to lift the blockade from the Druze Golan villages today.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LAND DAY INCIDENTS

TA010601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] The police will set up a special team to investigate the events of Land Day in the Galilee. The team will examine the involvement of political organizations and residents in the Galilee in activity preceding Land Day and during the day itself.

The heads of the Galilee Jewish Settlements Councils will convene today to discuss Land Day events.

The Galilee District police last night detained eight of the residents of the villages of Sakhnin, 'Arraba and Deir Hanna on suspicion they had participated in the riots on Land Day. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that so far 22 people have been detained in western Galilee.

BEGIN SAYS STRATEGIC MEMORANDUM 'NOT SUSPENDED'

TA311620 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1557 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The strategic memorandum of understanding with the United States is valid; it is not suspended, the prime minister declared at the Knesset during a debate on a bill stipulating that the Knesset will have to confirm the memorandum. This private bill was defeated, as our correspondent Bil'ad Mishori reports from the Knesset:

[Begin recording] [Mishori] The Knesset plenum discussed at the preliminary hearing a bill submitted by a number of opposition members which was aimed at making it possible for the Knesset to discuss the ratification of the strategic memorandum of understanding with the United States a few months after it had been signed. Speaking on behalf of the Knesset members who submitted the bill, MK Amnon Rubinstein repeated the arguments against signing it and raised the question of validity of the memorandum. The prime minister responded:

[Begin] In my conversation with the U.S. ambassador I said: There is no such thing as suspension because the agreement does not at all mention this term. Therefore, if you say that it is suspended, we interpret this to mean that it was abrogated [butal]. A few weeks later the secretary of state came here and, during the second talk we held, informed me that there is no suspension of the memorandum. That is all.

[Rubinstein] In other words, there is no suspension, and the memorandum of understanding is valid and effective?

[Begin] If it was not suspended, it is valid.

[Rubintstein] I am only asking because we did not hear this [word indistinct] from the foreign minister....

[Begin, interrupting] No, it was not an official announcement; I am just telling you.

[Rubinstein] Mr Prime Minister, I must also tell you....

[Begin, interrupting] The secretary of state can hear me across the ocean, and he informed me that the memorandum was not suspended.

[Rubinstein] I am pleased to hear at least that the suspension was suspended, but at the same time, the memorandum....

[Begin, interrupting] This information is your reward for going to all the trouble.

[Mishori] After that the defense minister ascended the podium and argued that it is not in the Knesset's jurisdiction to discuss international agreements unless the Cabinet asks the Knesset to endorse them.

The vote ended in a tie: 51 were for the proposal, 51 were against it -- thus there is no majority to approve the draft law on its preliminary reading. There will not be a Knesset debate on the question of the strategic memorandum. [end recording]

Sharon Agrees on Validity

TA311633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The memorandum of understanding with the United States is valid and will be implemented within a few weeks or months. The defense minister stated this in the Knesset plenum in reply to a draft bill submitted by several members of the opposition who sought to cancel the memorandum. According to Sharon, part of the memorandum has already been implemented, including issues on which Israel had never before cooperated with the United States. However, Minister Sharon refused to elaborate. He went on to say that our relationship with the United States is today far better than before in spite of the difference of opinion.

Replying to a question by MK Yitzhaq Rabin on whether Sharon could pinpoint one modern weapon agreed upon [as heard] in the last 4 and 1/2 years, the defense minister promised Rabin he would reply to him in private but added that there are matters of which Rabin is not aware.

Our correspondent in the Knesset points out that Rabin is a member of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee. The vote on the draft bill ended in a tie and thus the proposal to cancel the memorandum of understanding was not accepted. Later, the Knesset speaker called a recess until 2200 this evening to allow the Finance Committee to conclude the draft of the law on compensation to the Yamit evacuees.

BEGIN: PALESTINIAN STATE WOULD BE RESISTED

JN010916 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] At a press conference in Washington following his meeting with U.S. President Reagan, Israel's Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren has stated that he handed the U.S. President a message from Menahem Begin. In the message, Menahem Begin considers any attempt to set up an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank a declaration of war against Israel. Goren informed Reagan on behalf of Begin that Israel will resist by force the establishment of a Palestinian state because the setting up of such a state would mean the existence of a new Cuba in the Middle East.

SINAI DECLARED CLOSED MILITARY AREA 1 APRIL

TA010545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] At midnight last night the Sinai became a closed military area, although many of the veteran settlers have received permission to remain there until the middle of April. Our correspondent reports that the permits they received are not supposed to allow overnight stays but that families have remained in all settlements and towns in the area. Several dozen veteran families as well as 2,500 members of the Movement to Stop the Sinai Withdrawal remained in Yamit overnight.

Several dozen additional withdrawal opponents joined their friends last night, and about 20 students took up positions on the monument commemorating the armoured corps soldiers near Yamit. Several dozen members of the Movement to Stop the Sinai Withdrawal set sail in five boats in order to protest opposite the Yamit shore. Our correspondent Moti 'Eden reports that they sailed from the Tel Aviv port yesterday trying to evade the police. While the police knew of their plan, they announced they are not authorized to stop it. The boats are opposite the Ashdod shore now.

Egypt Complains Over Closure

TA010636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Egypt has complained about the closing of the Sinai by the army. This came during tourism talks in Cairo. The head of the Egyptian delegation said his country had hoped for continuous use of tourism facilities to prevent their deterioration. The Israeli delegation promised to pass these views on to the government.

The Egyptians promised the Sinai would be open to Israelis after the final withdrawal and the the franchise for using tourism facilities will remain the same. Also, three bus lines are to be operated jointly by Israel and Egypt. They will run from Tel Aviv to Cairo, Sharm ash-Shaykh to Elat and Elat to an airport in the Sinai.

MAP SAID TO SHOW TABAH COAST ISRAELI TERRITORY

TA311426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Hanan Peretz of Elat, the leader of the Movement to Stop the Sinai Withdrawal in Tabah, claims that he has a copy of a map dating back to the Turkish Ottoman rule showing clearly that the Tabah coast is Israeli territory. He declined to show the map to our correspondent Eytan Rabin, saying that official elements have forbidden him from doing so. He claims the map was photocopied by a geographer from the Tel Aviv University at the British Admiralty Museum in London.

'ALI INVITES SHARON TO DISCUSS BORDER ISSUE

TA311150 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Mar 82 p 7

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpt] Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali yesterday invited Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon to visit Cairo to try to find a solution to the problems of demarcating the border between Israel and Egypt.

Authoritative officials in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry reported that 'Ali proposed that Sharon come to Cairo on Sunday or Monday [4 or 5 April]. The invitation was transmitted to Sharon by Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason.

Sharon Declines

TA311155 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has informed Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali that he cannot accept 'Ali's invitation to visit Egypt because he is preoccupied with many current matters.

Meanwhile, contacts will continue between Cairo and Jerusalem to resolve the dispute over the border demarcation in 15 spots, especially at Tabah, south of Elat. Only when these contacts are concluded will it become clear when Sharon will visit Cairo.

ATTACK ON MISSION IN PARIS BLAMED ON PLO

TA311636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Three masked people fired four volleys of fire at the offices of the Israeli purchasing mission in Paris, but there were no casualties. The attackers then disappeared. The French guard at the entrance to the building said he did not see the shooters. He added: My life was saved thanks to the fact that I am short and because I immediately dropped to the floor. Other eyewitnesses said the three men had arrived in a Peugeot. One man got out of the car and fired a gun and the two others stuck the barrel of a machinegun out the rear window and fired at the building.

A Israeli Embassy spokesman attributed the shooting to the PLO, saying there was no doubt the attack had been perpetrated by Palestinian terrorists in line with the bloody incidents they had initiated in Judaea and Samaria.

GOVERNMENT 'DISPLEASED' OVER EC STATEMENT

TA311021 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Israel today expressed its displeasure over the condemnation the 10 EC states issued against it for the events in Judaea and Samaria. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said less than an hour ago that the announcement ignores the reality of Judaea and Samaria, and does not even mention the incitement and violence instigated by the PLO. This incitement is what caused the recent events in Judaea and Samaria and is aimed at thwarting any chance of progress toward peace.

Israel, he said, sees in the condemnation a distortion which does not reflect the real facts of the situation. Therefore, we reject it totally.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY CONTINUES VISIT

First Meeting With Shamir

TA311122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington met this morning for his first discussion with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and apparently discussed with him Israel's sharp reaction to the EEC's condemnation.

Lord Carrington will meet again with Minister Shamir. At present he is talking with the president at his house in Jerusalem.

Meets Sharon

TA311410 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, who this morning excorted Lord Carrington on a tour of the Yad Vashem Memorial to the six million Jews killed in the Holocaust, explained to the British official that not only was Israel giving up major economic and strategic benefits by pulling out of Sinai, but that the whole country was experiencing a painful emotional trauma over the evacuation of Israeli settlements there.

Later, after meeting Israel's President Yitzhaq Navon, Lord Carrington had a lengthy meeting with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. Mr Sharon devoted most of the time to giving a lengthy review of military issues, including the PLO buildup in Lebanon, Soviet expansion in the region, the growing military might of the Arab countries, including Saudia Arabia, and the strategic importance that a Palestinian state in Judaea and Samaria would have in the context of Israel's overall fight against its Arab hostile neighbors.

But events in Judaea and Samaria were not discussed, say officials. This afternoon Lord Carrington has a lengthy working session with Foreign Ministry officials including, of course, Mr Shamir himself, and then later will meet Prime Minister Begin.

Discusses USSR Strength, Egypt

TA311402 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has told British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that the Soviets have 1,250 T-62 tanks in Syria and approximately 1,000 heavy tanks in Libya. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh said events in the territories were not discussed in the conversation between Sharon and Lord Carrington.

The British foreign secretary wished to hear how Israel assesses the Sinai situation, its security problems and the future of peace. Sharon said that by withdrawing, Israel is losing its deterrence capability but hopes that peace will be maintained and that Egypt will not be tempted to deviate from the peace agreement.

If Egypt moves armed forces into the Sinai, Sharon said, Israel will react to the violation in an unambiguous manner. Sharon also made it clear that Israel has no intention of attacking Lebanon and reported that Israel has ended the arms race and is neither strengthening its armed forces, equipment or manpower.

Further Details

TA311602 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will shortly meet with Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Lord Carrington today held political meetings, in a good atmosphere, with the foreign and defense ministers. Carrington expressed the fear that developments similar to those in Judaea and Samaria might adversely affect the peace process. He emphasized that he has come to Jerusalem chiefly to learn and to hear about Israel's position first-hand. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Becker -- live] As if by predetermination, the Israeli and British sides are today making efforts to hold talks in a pleasant atmosphere, to abstain from overemphasizing the differences of opinion, to try to turn a new page in the relationship. Only yesterday, the 10 leaders of the Europen Community issued an announcement in Brussels deploring Israel's moves in Judaea and Samaria. Foreign Minister Shamir today described the European announcement as detached from reality. Carrington insisted that the serious incidents in Judaea and Samaria might adversely affect the peace process.

He leveled more subtle criticism at the dismissal of the mayors, saying: The two mayors were elected by the inhabitants in democratic elections.

The British guests' interlocutors felt that the man is rather well acquainted with the facts and knows the basic problems. Nevertheless, the Israeli foreign minister discussed the massacre of 6,000 persons in Hamah by the Syrian authorities and rhetorically asked: Why didn't Britain or the EC emit a single word of denunciation at that time, whereas they have rushed to deplore Israel after a few casualties? Carrington said that he had not played any role in formulating the EC announcement and spoke about the fear of a future polarization in the Middle East and the allying of all the Arab states by the Soviet Union against and the United States.

It is interesting to note that in the talk with the defense minister the British foreign secretary hardly posed a question about the incidents in Judaea and Samaria. Sharon described the threats to Israel: from terrorism, from the Arab states and from the Soviet Union. Carrington was particularly interested in the impact of the peace treaty with Egypt on the region and the defense minister expressed the hope that the withdrawal would constitute the beginning of actual peace.

He related Israel's unambiguous announcement to Egypt that it would not tolerate any violation of the military restrictions in the Sinai. Sharon expressed his opinion that the dispute over the demarcation of the border with Egypt will end in the next few weeks. Here is another detail about the working meeting between Foreign Ministry officials and Lord Carrington which ended a few minutes ago: Israel submitted a request that Britain enact a law against the Arab boycott.

Talks With Begin

TA311752 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 31 Mar 82

["Evening Newsreel" report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- live]

[Text] The talks with Lord Carrington have proceeded in a friendly manner. This has been reiterated time and again by Israeli spokesmen. There is no agreement on the substantive issues, such as the Palestinian problem or, in other words, the continuation of the peace process. The British foreign secretary says: You cannot ignore the situation: The PLO exists and it represents the Palestinians. I am not suggesting that you hold talks with them based on the Palestinian Charter but you will ultimately have to make some sort of contacts with them. We have never offered them a state but rather we have proposed self-determination for the Palestinians. Europe has not ignored your security problems.

Israel's replies were lengthy and elaborate. Foreign Minister Shamir and Defense Minister Sharon -- and the prime minister a short time ago -- gave a lecture to the guest. The prime minister reminded the British foreign secretary of all the sacrifices Israel has made for the sake of peace with Egypt: Israel gave up oil worth $400 million a year, two of the most sophisticated airfields in the world, revenues from the tourism it had developed in the Sinai and agricultural settlements established in the desert which supplied flowers and vegetables to Europe.

Begin emphasized not only the material cost but also the spiritual price that has found expression in the last few days on the eve of the final evacuation of the Yamit district. The prime minister said: This is a tragedy; we do not regret the price, it is the price of peace. Israel has returned the last centimeter of territory to Egypt at its request although UN Resolution 242 gives Israel the right to insist on secure borders. Nevertheless, we returned the land because we found a common language with the Egyptians and because we believe Egypt will fulfill all the commitments it undertook at Camp David.

The prime minister referred to the next stage of the peace plan: the autonomy. He said Israel is running into many difficulties in implementing the autonomy plan, a number of which are caused by the European position advocating self-determination.

The prime minister asked rhetorically: How should Egypt proceed in the talks when the European countries speak about self-determination? This term means a Palestinian state. The prime minister categorically rejected the plan to establish a Palestinian state in the territories and added: Israel has had five wars in which 15,000 people were killed and 40,000 were crippled. It is the duty of the prime minister to see that there is no more bloodshed. The proposals for the establishment of a Palestinian state are sure recipes for further bloodshed. A state as small as Israel cannot assume such a risk.

As said, the atmosphere was friendly. The prime minister again expressed the wish that relations between Israel and Britain in the future should proceed in the atmosphere of the Balfour Declaration and the friendship that prevailed between the Jewish people and Britain after World War I. However, as noted, there is no agreement on the substantive issues currently on the agenda: issues involving the continuation of the peace process.

Remarks at Dinner

TA010732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has made it clear the Venice declaration which spells out the European attitude to a Middle East settlement is still valid and that the PLO should be associated with peace efforts if it recognizes Israel. Speaking at a dinner last night in Jerusalem Lord Carrington said, however, PLO's involvement requires rather their acceptance of Israel's right to live in peace and security.

He made it clear Israelis must sit down with Arabs to work out a negotiated settlement. He repeated British support for Palestinians' self-determination. Lord Carrington went on:

[Begin Carrington recording] My government's commitment to the right of Israel to live in security and peace is absolute and unwavering. It is essential to our approach to the problems of the Middle East and I said publicly that it is for Israel to be satisfied about her security in any negotiations. Of course it is. Neither we nor our partners in the European Community have any blueprint for settlement. On the contrary, I frequently said it is not for outsiders to try and impose a settlement even if they could, which certainly is not the case. We accept that it is for Israelis and Arabs to sit down together and work out a settlement through negotiations. [end recording]

Israel's foreign minister wants Israel's European friends not to lend a hand to proposals which Israel considers mortally dangerous. Yitzhaq Shamir, speaking at last night's dinner in honor of Lord Carrington, said proposals for a PLO state endanger Israel's security and existence and would be totally rejected.

[Begin Shamir recording] There is a limit to the degree of risk that a nation can be asked to place upon itself even for the sake of peace. Friends of peace and of Israel throughout the world should understand and they cannot continue to press Israel to take more risks which could jeopardize our very existence. With the shrinking of territory controlled by us the importance and our sensitivity with regard to any part of the land of Israel have increased. [end recording]

Meets Peres in Jerusalem

TA010750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has made it clear to British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that his party believes the PLO is not a partner to any negotiations between Israel and the Arabs. A solution to the regional problems should be found with Jordan. According to Peres the PLO is bad for the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el as well.

At the end of the meeting the Labor Party chairman told our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh that he does not know whether Lord Carrington's visit will contribute to improving relations between Israel and Britain but that the Labor Party made an effort to help uproot the British notion of including the PLO in political negotiations.

The meeting took place at a breakfast in the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. Peres was escorted by Labor Party Secretary Hayim Bar-Lev.

News Conference

TA010916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has invited Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to visit London. In a news conference in Jerusalem at the end of his visit the British secretary said that in the coming few weeks the two countries will hold consultations on continuing the contacts begun with Lord Carrington's visit.

Lord Carrington emphasized that Britain and Israel are friendly countries with common culture and tradition. If there were any past misunderstandings then his visit is intended to remove them.

In answer to a question by our correspondent David Witzthum, the British foreign secretary said Europe is largely preoccupied with the Middle East since events in our region have a real effect on the world's fate.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

TA301430 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Mar 82 p 2

[Report by Knesset reporter]

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres met Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street at the Knesset yesterday evening and told him that King Husayn, who has not joined the peace process, is mistaken in charging the inhabitants of the occupied territories with the task of negotiating with Israel at a time when they are unable to do so.

Peres rejected any possibility of negotiations with the PLO, and said Jordan is the natural partner in a settlement with Israel.

Street yesterday afternoon said: "Australia believes the recent events in the West Bank contribute neither to improving relations between Israel and its neighbors nor to advancing the cause of peace." Street was responding to a question at a news conference held at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

Street emphasized that in his discussions with Israeli leaders he expressed that opinion and said they explained to him that all their actions are guided by Israel's security principles. "Israel's concern for its security is understandable," he said.

Street, at his own initiative, met yesterday with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj at the King David Hotel.

Leaves for Cairo

TA301600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Austrin Street has left Israel for Cairo. He spend 5 days in Israel. Yesterday he traveled to the Sinai to visit the Australian troops in the MFO.

NAVY TO CONTINUE PATROLLING TIRAN STRAIT

TA310730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The navy will continue to patrol the Tiran Straits and the Elat Bay even after Israel evacuates the Sinai. A senior naval officer has explained that that will be done mainly to prevent terrorist attempts to infiltrate the Elat area. The officer told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that success in containing the terrorists' infiltration will, to a great extent, be dependent on the ability of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt to work against them. According to him, the force maintained by Saudi Arabia in the Elat Bay does not represent a problem for the navy.

In this context, the navy has almost completed transferring its naval base from Ofira to Elat and, in the framework of the transfer, the number of workers in the command headquarters has been cut by about 200.

SHARON INTERVIEWED ON WEST BANK SITUATION

TA311116 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASAVU'A in Hebrew 30 Mar 82 pp 15-17

[Report in the first edition of the Likud journal YOMAN HASHAVU'A on an interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by Uri Dan: "Sharon: We Are Uprooting the Terrorist Leadership" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Early one morning last week, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon toured Judaea and Samaria. On Monday, 22 March, feelings in the West Bank were still high, as stone-throwings and tire-burnings, as well as cases of death and wounding of Arab rioters, had created an atmosphere of tension along this strip of land.

However, Arik Sharon -- as is his way -- was sure that these were passing incidents and that he would be able to calm down the stormy feelings. And, as is his custom, he went out to the field on his own, in order to see how the security forces -- the IDF troops, the border guards and the other responsible security elements in Judaea and Samaira -- were performing.

Toward evening, he concluded the long day with a personal briefing of the commmanders and the Israeli elements responsible for security. Sharon personally took care to explain to the commanders how they should behave during rioting -- guarding human lives on both sides -- how to guarantee that the civilian population would not be harmed, while insuring that those responsible for the rioting were punished.

"It is one thing to use a division in battle and another to work against rioters in a civilian population," Sharon said, indicating the objective facing the IDF men and commanders in charge of keeping the peace in Judaea and Samaria.

Question: What did you learn on your tour of Judaea and Samaria last week?

Answer: I am trying to tour the field as much as possible. Dealing with the terrorists working among the civilian population requires unusual actions, of the sort not learned by an army, its men and officers, as part of their military training. While a commander can be an excellent commander -- and the IDF commanders are -- who has successfully commanded units in battle demonstrating wisdom, here he is confronted by completely different problems, very complicated and sensitive ones, the solutions of which require scrupulousness, knowledge, great experience, with the use of unusual methods. One situation does not resemble another, nor does one event resemble others. Therefore, anybody who can contribute from his experience to help in these actions, advancing them so that they will be carried out firmly and with great caution, must do so. In my opinion, this tour is like a commander visiting critical points on a front.

Question: It is being said against you that these methods will not work in Judaea and Samaria.

Answer: It is worth remembering that even during the elimination of terror in 1970-1971 there were many who claimed tht the actions I took there were doomed to failure. But as a result of the shock, a clear policy, firm steps against the terrorist organizations and their supporters -- while defending the population that did not support the terror and did not use violent meausres, and, in the end, was the main target for the terrorists' murder actions -- the pessimists were proved wrong. It is interesting to point out that, like today, loud voices were heard then as well from the very same throats and directions: In demonstrations, in the media and from the politicians. The voices came out not only against those carrying out the murders, but also against the actions I took against the terrorists in the Gaza district in those days.

Question: Is there any similarity at all between the situation prevailing in the Gaza Strip at that time and what is now occurring in Judaea and Samaria?

Answer: There, too, for many years, the opponents of terror were left to the tender mercies of the terrorist organizations, who took revenge on them. The government then showed weakness and hesitation in taking steps; it was deterred from coping with the extremists to the point of abandoning the opponents of the terror. In the end, I as the commander of the Southern Command, succeeded in convincing the chief of staff and the government that they should stop courting the supporters of the terror, led by Rashad ash-Shawwa, who -- as will be recalled -- hid in his house the head of the terrorist organizations in the Gaza strip. My opponents were convinced only after hundreds of people, most of them Arabs, who had not collaborated with the terrorist organizations -- but also not with Israel -- paid with their lives and only after the murder of the two children of the Arroya family.

Question: How do you regard the 9 March order by Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran sentencing anyone who does not resign from the village leagues within a month to death and confiscation of property?

Answer: If the Jordanian Government carries out its threat it will have become an organization of murderers -- a government that issues a death sentence without trial to a man who has joined a league voluntarily, his only crime being that he dared to confront the terrorist organizations. That is what Jordan has done! It has surrendered to the dictate of the PLO terrorist branches, who regard themselves as the only possible rulers of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

It should be emphasized that Jordan, it is true, is not cooperating with the terrorist organizations when it is a question of terrorist actions, because it knows the price that it would have to pay; but, as the same time, it is cooperating with them permanently in political activity, through the joint Jordanian-PLO committee which meets permanently in Amman.

Question: Will Israeli activity in Judaea and Samaria increase before 9 April, the end of the Jordanian ultimatum date?

Answer: Anyone who is waiting to see how Israel will act during that very month -- whether it will be deterred or not -- has already received the clear answer. We will not permit any type of terrorism to exist, including political terrorism. Our actions do not depend on this date or any other. It is a question of continued action requiring patience, coolness and great decisiveness from us. We must see the long-range objective, not the daily difficulties. And that goal is the future coexistence of Jews and Araba in Eretz Yisra'el, beside each other.

Question: Do you really believe that time has really come?

Answer: Definitely!

Question: To what extent are the latest events tied up with the inplementation of autonomy?

Answer: Autonomy is an Israeli proposal accepted by the Egyptians and the United States and, when the time comes, the proposal also favors holding elections.

If we allow what occurred in 1976 to be repeated in these areas, it will mean that it will eventually permit the terrorist organizations to dictate the election of their candidates. This is inconceivable. Can you imagine the future coexistence of Jews and Arabs if the candidates for the maintenance of these contacts -- the partners in the dialogue with Israel -- are members of the terrorist organizations? In my opinion, we will not permit such negotiations at all while the terror and its representatives are in control in the field. If and when the elections are held, we will make certain that this time they will be free of pressure and fear.

Question: Was it for this that the village leagues were established?

Answer: We do not interfere with the initiatives of Arab inhabitants and their gains. They asked for weapons for their defense; the organizing began entirely on their initiative and I ordered that this initiative receive a positive response. In their repeated appeals the members of the leagues have claimed that they have the right to defend their lives. They do not want to appear as people defended by the border guards, they claimed.

Question: Nevertheless, they are being accused of collaborating.

Answer: Quislings? [last word in English] Collaborators? Collaborators with whom? With the legal Government of Israel? With whom are they prepared to conduct a dialogue?

The gravest thing is when Jews are prepared to extend a hand to people who are stabbing them in the back and treating the Arabs who are opposed to the terror as "collaborators" or "quislings." We have never asked them to work against their brothers; we have not demanded intelligence cooperation from them. We do not need this.

Question: Will they be prepared to conduct negotiations with Israel about autonomy?

Answer: Has anyone from the village leagues ever said he supports the continuation of Israeli rule, as it is? Not even one of them. Nor have we looked for people like this. In my view, two things characterize these people: First, they are prepared to stand up openly and in the field against the terrorist organizations and their representatives; second, they are people who understand that coexistence with the State of Israel must be achieved through negotiations, and it is interesting that the same Jews who call them collaborators did not see fit -- they are so hypocritical -- to say even one word against the death sentence the Government of Jordan has passed on them.

Question: Are the dismissed mayors really supporters of the terror?

Answer: I am convinced of this, beyond any doubt. They have never, of course, admitted practical membership in a terrorist organization, but they do admit that they carry out the PLO's orders. And there is no doubt that they have acted as a channel bringing the terrorist organization orders, policy, finances and everything involving their grave activity. I have never heard any reservations from them, even the slightest, about cruel acts of murder whose victims were Arabs who believed that the terrorist PLO did not represent them.

Question: What is the connection between the expulsion of the mayors in Judaea and Samaria and the war against terrorism?

Answer: It is not a question here of one action to eliminate the leaders of the terrorists. Our action should be regarded as another step in a protacted fight, as part of a long-range program. Millions of dollars have been flowing in from abroad for years via these people to members of the terror organizations in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. The status of those same mayors has risen over the last few years because they were in key positions and served as a channel and means to distribute enormous reserves.

Question: What use was made of these funds?

Answer: The hundreds of millions of dollars were given out as encouragement to supporters of the terror organizations, to the terrorists themselves and as aid to their relatives in jail. This was when the whip of sanctions was used against those who did not support the terror organizations -- they did not receive any aid.

Question: Can you go into detail?

Answer: During the years of 1979 and 1980 alone, $165 million were allocated by the terror organizations to foil the peace process and the Camp David agreements. The sums devoted to this afterward were much greater. The mechanism [last word in English] of distributing the money is one of political bribery. Every allocation was given in installments, with the recipient having to prove his activity in the ranks of the terrorist PLO before every payment. We are not prepared for terrorist leaders in Beirut to dictate to us who will rule in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, or anywhere else.

Question: If this is so, why should Israel try to dictate to the Palestinian inhabitants who will be their leaders?

Answer: There is no other way. The action we are in the midst of carrying out -- in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district -- is not aimed at imposing "our candidates" -- under no circumstances. Any claim that we are trying to dictate the candiates is incorrect. All we are doing today is intended to uproot the leadership from the terrorist organizations from Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

Question: Is the government using the method of "one blow and that's it," or has it a detailed plan?

Answer: Concerning these civilians, the Alignment governments never set themselves any targets, nor did they decide on any political objectives. In contrast to that period, today there are political plans for these areas that have been crystallized by the Likud government and which have been agreed upon with Egypt and the United States during the peace negotiations. These plans, for example, speak about the possibility, when the time comes, of holding elections to the self-administration. We must not repeat the previous mistakes, the mistakes that permitted elections such as those in 1976 and raised the supporters of the terrorist organizations and their representatives in Samaria, Judaea and the Gaza district to power. We will not repeat errors made that same year because no steps were taken to contain the reinforcement of the terror organizations.

Question: Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres claimed in a public speech that your entry into dealing with the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria was what led to the lack of calm and the unrest.

Answer: What was the opposition leader shocked about? After all, mayors have also been replaced in the past. Was the mayor of Gaza not dismissed from his post? And the mayor of Ramallah, and others? Maybe he believes the public has a short memory. But the facts cannot be changed. Since 1967, six periods of Arab terror have characterized Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, and perhaps the worst of them was when Shim'on Peres was defense minister in the Alignment government. Between November 1975 and March 1976 a wave of rioting, which peaked in March 1976, passed over the main towns of Judaea and Samaria. During that period, especially in January 1976, students rioted, made stores close, set tires afire in the streets, distributed leaflets and clashed with the security forces. During the months of January and February 1976 the rioting increased and reached its peak in March 1976, when there were incidents of rebellion every day, including clashes with the security forces. Then the IDF was forced to enter the schools in order to suppress the rioting, and students were then harmed.

Question: How did the government of the time cope with the grave riots?

Answer: It awarded them with validity. It compromised with the terror and its representatives. The trend of the Alignment government in 1976 was to "prove to the Western world that the elections were held without our intervention" and also to "keep our hands clean." There were no defined political objectives. Nobody then thought that the problem was not how the elections would be depicted in the world because it was not the Western world, but we who would have to continue to live with the Arab population. Whoever then dealt with the issue of the elections preferred both the short range and maintaining his personal image to creating conditions for a political solution when the time came. No political solution is realistic when terror organizations are ruling in the field -- not even the solutions of the "Jordanian option" and the "territorial compromise" of the Alignment, which have gone out of fashion, luckily.

Question: What was that policy?

Answer: In 1976, under the umbrella of the Palestinian terror in Judaea and Samaria, its representatives were elected to key posts; hence, they and their actions were given a sort of legal validity. The rise of representatives of the terror organizations to the stage was a direct result of a failed policy before and during the elections -- a policy for which those responsible were the defense minister and his aides of that time, who showed complete obtuseness, to the point of giving rise to the saying of the eve of elections: "The supporters of the PLO will be elected, will be elected." Now we are occupied in uprooting the control of the leaders of the terror from the Arab street, in order, when the time comes, to permit free elections. No democratic elections have been held in Judaea and Samaria.

Question: In 1976 the Alignment government also claimed that the elections had been "free".

Answer: The chief avowed goal of the elections in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza in 1976 as formulated at that time was, and I quote: "Holding 'clean' elections, without Israeli interference." The goal should have been holding free elections without violent pressures on the part of the terror organizations. There was never a more difficult time in Judaea and Samaria than in February and March 1976, on the eve of the elections held in April. Incomparable violence prevailed at that time.

Question: In your opinion, those were not free elections?

Answer: Democratic elections do not mean that a person may vote for a definite list of candidates predetermined by the terror organizations. That was the situation existing in 1976 when the Alignment government's main goal was a policy of nonintervention. Democratic elections mean that anyone may vote or be elected, free of pressure or threats. At that time the Alignment government was characterized by shortsightedness which included frequent pilgrimages by Israeli personalities to people who were known as being members of and cooperating with the terror organizations.

Question: Are there similar threats of terror in those areas in 1982?

Answer: Certainly. In addition to channeling funds, the terror branches of the PLO pursue the notorious strategy of sending squads to kill and harm opponents, along with their property and family. Physical terror is coupled with ideological terror in the Arab papers, some of which are explicit organs of the PLO. In addition to the instigation against the authorities, the papers also mark the targets of the terrorist squads by writing violent articles against anyone deviating from the line. The U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem has been actively fostering extremist elements.

Question: The activity of the IDF in Judaea and Samaria is frequently interpreted as antidemocratic, as unfair pressure....

Answer: Whoever claims that we are hindering democracy is mistaken. Are the threats of the Jordanian Government an expression of democracy? After all, that government has joined the policy of the terrorist organizations. The principle of democracy is: Even if I object to your opinion I am willing to die for your right to express it. The principle of terrorism is that a terrorist is willing to get killed so that opposing opinion should not be voiced. We have set out to break this principle of terrorism. The Israeli Government will drive away the killers so that everybody will be able to express his opinion. There are many people in the territories who claim that the terrorist organizations are not the sole representatives of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el and that is why they are persecuted to the bitter end.

Question: The impression is that the U.S. administration -- which is a partner to the U.S. agreement [as published] -- is opposed to the government's actions in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district because it regards the PLO as the partner to the autonomy talks.

Answer: Look, statements in Washington in the last 2 days carry a different tone.... In any case, there is a substantial difference between the United States that signed the Camp David accords knowing perfectly well that Israel would not agree to the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district and U.S. deeds. Although the United States has not officially changed its declared positions, its deeds in fact are altogether different.

Question: How is this expressed?

Answer: To this day, the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem is very actively fostering extremist elements. Various so-called voluntary organizations from the United States continue aiding the most extremist circles in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

In my opinion, in a covert manner and without formally deviating from the Camp David accords, the U.S. administration wants to create some sort of situation that will actually constitute a corridor for a Palestinian state in the future.

Question: And there is no Israeli reaction to this?

Answer: We have time and again informed the U.S. administration that Israel cannot and will not accept such a situation under any circumstances. It is difficult to understand the shortsightedness of the U.S. administration, which knows perfectly well that the terrorist organizations are the tool the Soviet Union uses to break the ground for increasing its foothold in the Middle East, including Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf. These organizations are also the real danger to the continuation of the peace process. Essentially we have, in my opinion, taken the best course to prevent the establishment of a second Palestinian state. We have established the settlements in Judaea and Samaria and they constitute the best response.

POLL INDICATES MAJORITY OPPOSE SINAI WITHDRAWAL

TA311405 Jerusalem POST in English 31 Mar p 3

[Public opinion poll]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- The average Israeli is of two minds whether to trust Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's will for peace -- but the majority would prefer Sinai not to be returned to Egypt. This emerges from a poll conducted recently by Modi'in Ezrahi.

Out of a population sample of 1,233, 44.2 percent said they trust Mubarak, 48.8 percent voiced distrust, 6.9 percent were not sure, while 67.7 percent opposed relinquishing Sinai. The late Egyptian President As-Sadat, on the other hand, had the trust of 80 percent in an earlier poll and the proportion favouring the withdrawal when he was president was 88.8 percent.

The erosion is due mainly to the volte-face among nonintellectuals and middle-and lower-social strata. While As-Sadat was esteemed by people of all walks of life, his successor has the confidence mainly in upper social stratum.

The dichotomy in the population led the pollsters to pose identical questions to those who trust Mubarak and those who don't. Even among those who have confidence in him, 55.7 percent approved of the Sinai withdrawal while 28.4 percent opposed it.

REPORTED RECOGNITION OF GUATEMALAN JUNTA DENIED

TA311417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] According to a Guatemalan Foreign Ministry spokesman the United States has officially recognized the new three-man junta which took power last week.

The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry reportedly announced that Israel has also recognized the new military junta. But a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem said this afternoon that no formal recognition of the new government was extended and that Israel recognizes states, not governments.

ALGERIA

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD312120 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi arrived in Algiers this afternoon with a letter from President Bourguiba to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. He was met at Houari Boumedienne Airport by Foreign Affairs Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia and the Tunisian ambassador to Algeria.

In a brief statement to the press, Beji Caid es-Sebsi said his visit is within the framework of the tradition of exchanging periodic visits for discussions on issues of mutual concern.

Talks began this evening at the Foreign Affairs Ministry between Mohamed Ben Yahia and Beji Caid es-Sebsi.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD010044 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Algeria and Bulgaria signed two important cooperation agreements in Algiers today. The agreements were signed by Algeria's minister of planning and national development, Abdelhamid Brahimi, and Bulgaria's Council of Ministers deputy chairman and State Planning Committee minister-chairman, Kiril Zarev. The first agreement pertains to science, economics, culture and technology. The second pertains to cooperation in planning between the ministries of the two countries.

Zarev expressed his satisfaction with the two agreements and his pleasure at the outcome of his talks with Algerian officials. Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi said the two agreements will bolster Algerian-Bulgarian relations and will contribute to Algeria's political wish to cooperate with various friendly countries. Commerce Minister Abdelaziz Khellef attended the signing ceremony.

PAPER HITS OPPONENTS OF SAHARA OAU MEMBERSHIP

PM301405 Algiers EL MOUDAHID in French 18 Mar 82 p 1

[A. Hamouni commentary: "OAU: Who Wants Disintegration?"]

[Text] The postponement, under circumstances with which readers are familiar, of the third session of the OAU conference of African information ministers has been seized upon by some people as an opportunity to shout even louder about the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic's admission to the OAU.

What can explain their animosity -- an attitude that has made them forget even the rules of propriety and diplomatic customs? Be that as it may, exaggerations cannot take the place of a strong argument. A strong argument has the merit of being based on a number of principles laid down in the OAU Charter which all member states have ratified.

However, two fundamental provisions of this charter, which are quite clear and have no ambiguity, are deliberately ignored by the few states who persist in denying the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic the status of full OAU membership.

While it seems pointless to return to the subject of the procedure for admission, it is, however, worth pointing out the serious distortion made by Dakar of the principles whereby the host country is not entitled to refuse access to its territory to a delegation invited there by the OAU.

By so doing, the Senegalese authorities have challenged the validity of the principle of extraterritoriality, universally accepted for all forums of international conferences. We recall, just to remind readers, that the Polisario Front has attended OAU conferences in countries which did not officially recognize it and that PLO delegations have never been ejected from New York -- seat of the United Nations -- despite the intransigent U.S. stand in favor of Israel.

These specific facts raise a serious question. Apart from their frantic opposition to the entirely legal admission of the African group of an African country struggling for its independence, don't these states aspire to other objectives, unacknowledged but perceptible, for instance, to jeopardize the OAU and its charter by means of delaying maneuvers or to offer themselves submissively to U.S. designs on Africa, completely discarding its national sovereignties?

Recently, an African head of state, who was, it must be said, famous for his historic "no" to "protected independence," did not hesitate to exchange the boubou [garment] and assegai of African authenticity for the tunic of the continent's new crusaders. Espousing the outworn partitionist cliches of the continent -- Arab Africa, black Africa -- he is not satisfied with his partisan attitude toward the Saharan issue but goes so far as to condone imperialism itself in the belief that it was in no way involved in the upheavals of the 38th OAU session in February.

Another leader, who claims to be a diplomat, has explained his country's stand in terms of a systematic alignment with "fraternal Morocco." In other words, the decision was made not on the basis of principles but on a combination of interests.

The common denominator of all these stands, and of others too, is a worrying lack of respect for the continent's charter. This logically poses another very serious question concerning one of the charter's cardinal provisions, which stipulates that the borders inherited from colonization are inviolable. Indeed, wouldn't it be a good thing for the considerable number of states which flout the charter to confess their expansionist ambitions at the expense of neighboring countries?

So who wants disunity and the disintegration of the OAU? Those fighting for the strenthening of the organization by demanding observance of its charter or those who have set themselves up as specialists in legal quibbles with the futile aim of delaying ineluctable events?

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH SURINAME -- Algiers, 31 Mar (APS) -- The Governments of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the Republic of Suriname, each with the desire to nurture and affirm their mutual relations of friendship and cooperation, have decided to soon establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. [Excerpt] [Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 31 Mar 82 LD]

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES SYRIAN, PLO OFFICIALS

LD312200 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The leader of the revolution today received Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the Executive Committee and the official PLO spokesman.

MOROCCO

EQUATORIAL GUINEA PRESIDENT ARRIVES 30 MAR

LD302218 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] President of Equatorial Guinea Teodoro Nguema arrived in Rabat this afternoon accompanied by an important ministerial delegation. He was met at Sale airport by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, members of the government, members of the African diplomatic corps and by a number of civilian and military personnel. The president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea made a statement at the airport lounge, in which he said: The purpose of my current tour is to call on certain states to help us and to participate in a conference to be held for this purpose in Geneva beginning 19 April.

He added that Morocco is a friend of Equatorial Guinea and has a number of ties with it. He said his present visit falls within the framework of consultations with His Majesty King Hassan II and his government on certain issues of interest to both countries. The accompanying ministers will conduct talks with their counterparts.

The president of Equatorial Guinea is accompanied by the commissioner of state for foreign affairs, the commissioner of state for labor, the commissioner of state for mines and energy, the commissioner of state for the president's office and the commissioner of state for commerce.

SUDAN

OFFICIAL ASKS GOLAN ISSUE BE ADDED TO IPU AGENDA

JN301110 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Mar (SUNA) -- People's Assembly Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, in his capacity as member of the IPU's Executive Committee and representative of the Arab group in the committee, has asked the IPU secretary general to add the topic of Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights to the agenda of the IPU council meeting in Lagos next April. The request was made in accordance with Article 3 of Clause 4 of the rules regulating the IPU Executive Committee.

The People's Assembly earlier received a cable from Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmed az-Zu'bi, in which he asked that this topic be included on the agenda, as this annexation is considered an international crime jeopardizing peace in the Middle East.

PRESIDENT INSPECTS NORTHERN MILITARY UNITS

EA301944 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpts] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri returned to Khartoum tonight after inspecting military units in Shanid and Atbarah within the framework of his tours of military units throughout the country.

His excellency was received in Atbarah by Dr Abdallah Ahmad Abdallah, governor of the northern region, his deputy and chairman of the People's Regional Assembly; Brig Gen Muhammad Zayn al-Abidin, acting commander of the artillery corps; and in Shandi by Brig Abd al-Azim Siddiq, commander of the northern area, senior officers in the command and a large number of citizens.

TUNISIA

CALM RETURNS FOLLOWING CLOSING OF COLLEGES

LD312126 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Calm has returned to the College of Arts following the decision to suspend studies for a period to be determined by the college education council. A similar decision was made concerning the College of Law, Sciences and Engineering.

SPA Report

LD312138 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2045 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Tunis, 31 Mar (SPA) -- The teachers college in Biserta has decided to suspend studies temporarily following the clashes which took place today between teacher college students who belong to the Muslim Brotherhood and the Patriotic Democrats group. The clashes resulted in four students being injured.

MZALI MEETS WITH LIBYA'S AL-'UBAYDI 31 MAR

LD312218 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi this morning met with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. The practical steps for the ratification of the agreements signed between the jamahiriyah and Tunisia during the leader of the revolution's visit to Tunisia were examined during the meeting.

GAMBIA

JAWARA STRESSES NEED FOR REGIONAL SECURITY

Receives Envoy

AB270940 Paris AFP in French 0851 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Banjul, 27 Mar (AFP) -- Gambian head of state Sir Dawda Jawara stressed the need for regional security cooperation when receiving the letters of credence of Adelino Wunes Correira, Guinea-Bissau's ambassador to Gambia.

The Gambian president emphasized this need after mentioning the 30 July abortive coup in Gambia, the leader of which, Kukoi Samba Sanyang, and about 10 of his accomplices have sought refuge in Guinea-Bissau.

President Jawara, whose country has demanded in vain the extradition of the coupists, said that Guinea-Bissau and Gambia "should work in such a way that nothing alters their brotherly relations." He recalled the support Gambia gave to Guinea-Bissau during its liberation struggle.

Says Army To Be Set Up

AB301300 Paris AFP in French 1210 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Banjul, 30 Mar (AFP) -- Gambian head of state Sir Dawda Jawara said Gambia is going to strengthen its security system and set up an army within the framework of the Senegambian Confederation.

Opening the third congress of his People's Progressive Party in Banjul, Sir Dawda Jawara said a gendarmerie will replace the paramilitary forces, most of whose members took part in the 30 July abortive coup d'etat in Banjul.

The Gambian president believed that corruption, tribalism and sectionalism were the main cause of that attempted coup d'etat. The institution of a special court to fight corruption was not effective enough, he said, and announced a commission to fight the illicit means of amassing wealth.

The head of state then emphasized the need to eliminate tribalism, a factor which, according to him, destabilizes Gambia, before it can undermine democracy in the country.

Finally, he said the creation of Senegambia was a necessity and reaffirmed his party and government's determination and desire to strengthen this "logical and necessary" confederation.

GUINEA

KRAIGHER LEAVES, SENDS MESSAGE TO SEKOU TOURE

AB301738 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] After a 3-day state, friendly and working visit to our country, the president of the State Presidency of the SFRY, Comrade Sergej Kraigher, and the delegation accompanying him left Conakry this Tuesday, 30 March, at 0810.

Comrade Sergej Kraigher was seen off from the Conakry-Gbessia International Airport by the supreme leader of the revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, with whom were members of the National Political Bureau, the Central Committee and the government, as well as representatives of national and international organizations and of women and workers. Also present were members of the three federal bureaus in Conakry as well as top cadres of the capital. Members of the diplomatic and consular corps accredited to our country and the Yugoslav community also attended the departure ceremony for the president of the State Presidency of the SFRY.

The highlight of the meeting and talks between the Yugoslav and Guinean delegations was the signing of the final communique by the supreme leader of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, and Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the SFRY. The signing took place this morning in the VIP room of the Conakry-Gbessia International Airport. No doubt, Comrade Kraigher's visit will contribute efficiently to the strengthening of the friendly and already fruitful cooperation which happily exists between the people. It will also help to inject more life into their joint actions within the union of the nonaligned countries. This was clearly stressed by the Guinean and Yugoslav heads of state in their respective speeches during the various popular activities organized by militants of Conakry and Farana communes. This was again manifested by the president of the Presidency of the SFRY in the message he sent to the supreme leader of the revolution from his command plane. The message reads:

To His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea: At the time when we are leaving the territory of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, I would like to express to you again our sincere gratitude for the hospitality and the cordiality shown us and because of which this visit to your beautiful country will remain evergreen in our memory. I also would like to express my satisfaction over our discussions which confirm our common willingness to work toward the continued promotion of bilateral cooperation as well as to the high degree of the mutual understanding [words indistinct]. I am convinced that our talks will surely contribute to a more developed Yugoslav-Guinean cooperation. They also will contribute to the strengthening of the nonalignment policy to which you have personally contributed so much for the benefit of wider international cooperation, security and progress in the world. Accept my best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of Guinea and for your personal happiness.

[Signed] Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the SFRY

LIBERIA

POLICE OFFICIAL, OTHERS FACE CORRUPTION CHARGES

AB3O1854 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Monrovia, 30 March (AFP) -- Liberian Deputy Police Director Sam Massaquoi and six other police officers could face trial this week by the special military tribunal here for allegedly violating a decree forbidding corruption within the army and paramilitary forces, official sources said today.

Issued shortly after the April 12, 1980, military takeover, the decree states that personnel of the army, police or other security agencies "soliciting and receiving bribes or committing any other act of corruption will be charged and prosecuted by the tribunal and if found guilty executed by firing squad."

The names of Director Massaquoi, accused last January of allegedly receiving 6,000 dollars as a bribe to free a detained suspect allegedly involved in a 45,000 dollar fake gasoline (petrol) coupon affair, and the other officers, are to be forwarded to the tribunal, the government NEW LIBERIAN newspaper reported today. The paper said the six others are reported to have been involved in the theft of fuel oil.

DOE SAYS PRC COMMITTED TO FREE ENTERPRISE

AB311910 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The Liberian head of state, CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel K. Doe, said the economic policy of the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government gives high priority to private investments and recognizes the need to maintain a favorable investment climate in the country. He said the PRC remains committed to the free enterprise system and the rule of law. CIC Doe made the statement today when he addressed the opening session of the 3-day [word indistinct] for hydrocarbons seminar currently convening at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, outside Monrovia.

The Liberian leader said Liberia is prepared to work along with foreign investors to make the nation search for petroleum a reality. He told delegates attending the seminar that crude oil imports into Liberia have risen by more than 400 percent in the last 10 years. The Liberian leader said the increasing oil import during the last 10 years has been great.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM AFRICAN TOUR

AB311906 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Liberian Foreign Minister Maj H. Boimah Fahnbulleh has returned home from official visit to the Arab republics of Egypt and Algeria at the invitation of their respective governments. Following his visit to the two north African countries, Minister Fahnbulleh and party also visited a number of west African countries to deliver special messages from the commander in chief, Samuel K. Doe, to the leaders of those countries.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI ADDRESS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

AB311830 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[President Shagari's address to a special committee of the National Assembly in Lagos on 31 Mar -- recorded]

[Text] Distinguished senators, honorable members of the House of Representatives: The purpose of this informal meeting is to apprise you of recent developments in the economy which are being given various interpretations in different quarters. My purpose therefore will be to inform you of the genesis of our present problems, the state of the economy, in the hope of enlisting your understanding and cooperation for the measures necessary to deal with the unfolding situation, especially as these measures will involve changes in the 1982 finance bill which is now before you.

Since the post civil war years when the country began to discover one oil depoist after another, the agricultural sector, hitherto our mainstay, has until recently continued to suffer outright neglect. We evolved from an entirely agriculturally-based economy to a petroleum-based one with petroleum yielding the bulk of government revenues and foreign exchange earnings.

The sharp increases in the oil prices in the world market from $2 in 1970 to $40 in 1980 led to large increases in government's revenues and the nation was soon lured into a false sence of security, forgetting the dangers of resting the fortunes of our economy on the development in a single sector, that is oil.

For our country then, the favorable price and demand development in the world market could not have come at a more propitious time. Agricultural export prices were stumbling and our developmental needs compounded by the reconstruction of the damage of war were urgent and imperative. Agriculture was dealt an even more fatal blow by these developments. The faster tempo of economic modernization brightened the chances of a better life for a majority of our people. Expectations were high and millions of Nigerians in the rural areas fled the countryside, abandoning the cultivation of land for the cities.

Today the oil market situation of the 70's and beyond has changed. We are caught in the net of falling oil prices and time is ripe to reflect on the vulnerability of our oil-based economy. Consequent on the transformation of the Nigerian economy from the traditional agricultural production to that of an oil-based economy, we saw the need to join the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, OPEC, which was established to protect member nations against a group of oil companies obviously located in the Western world and which dominated the international oil system. The birth of the organization was intended to ensure that all financial benefits derived from oil production optimally accrued to member nations. Also, the major purpose of the organization then was to prevent the employment of the classic divide and rule tactics of the Western world and thereby deprive OPEC countries of the benefits derivable from their oil. This, to a very large extent, led the organization to present a united and coordinated front, which in the first decade of OPEC's existence earned it careful management of oil prices to members' mutual benefit. Nigeria joined OPEC because we regarded its aims and objectives as eminently laudable and also knew that higher oil prices meant increased revenues to the government. We still regard the organization as vital to our interest and we will continue to be a loyal and active member. OPEC success had two major effects. It served as the inspiration to other developing countries who face similar problems of ensuring that they are not for life condemned to the role of primary production in the international division of labor and simultaneously make it sure that they obtain a fair price for their non-renewable resources. The operations of the OPEC in the light of these aims and objectives serve as the basis of awareness and need for a new international economic order to ensure a just and equitable basis for allocating world resources.

The response of the Western nations to this call was hostile and highly political. All efforts to design a serious commodities price stabilization scheme were thwarted. The new international economic order was stabbed to death in spite of the seriousness it demanded. OPEC was made the target of hostile press attacks and was blamed for every international economic problem. The Western nations followed this attack by open declaration to break OPEC and they embarked on concerted economic actions against the OPEC. The International Energy Agency was set up to organize the stockpiling of oil. Western countries began systematic overpricing of all goods sold to OPEC countries while they sought ways to conserve oil and develop alternative energy sources.

What we are seeing now is another attempt to break OPEC similar to those in 1974. In the face of these attempts, oil producers must remain united and calm. I would grant that last year's price was considered high by many and this caused problems for our buyers.

But we must distinguish clearly the last year's situation from this year's. Here we are witnessing an effort by oil-consuming countries to drive down prices by manipulation of oil stockpile and the so-called free market prices which are, in fact, internal transfer prices. In the face of this action, OPEC's move to reduce production and therefore stabilize price is the only appropriate response.

The current world economic recession, especially as it effects OPEC members, demonstrates the peculiarity of Nigeria's position as an oil-producing and exporting nation. Like Algeria, Venezuela and Indonesia, we are almost entirely dependent on oil revenues and, with a population whose size is equivalent to 1/4 of the population of Africa, the effect of the slump in the oil market and the consequent shortfall in the projected government revenuew will significantly affect the ever-increasing expenditure for social and economic development. This situation calls for a stricter management of our foreign exchange resources. We have, therefore, had to review our import liberalization policy of 1980 which was widely applauded but which was subjected to large scale abuse resulting in a rapid draw down of the nation's external reserves. Consequently, stricter measures are being adopted to redress this unwholesome situation.

The fourth national development plan remains basically valid. However, given the drop in the government revenue, the plan will undergo necessary restructuring with projects and priorities being rescheduled and rearranged.

We are not making any fundamental change in the programs. This is because of our belief that in spite of the short term global ecnomic slowdown, the Nigerian economy has not lost its dynamism. The resources of the country have never been so stretched as we are experiencing now. On the domestic scene, huge wage bills without corresponding increase in productivity, and on the external front, huge import bills, especially on food, capital goods and spares needed for the ongoing process of economic diversification, have acted together to put a severe strain on the nation's economic and financial resources.

While in some cases the harm cannot be undone, we have decided to slow down considerably the amount of foreign exchange disbursements on imports so as to lighten the burden of our resources.

As a result of the foregoing development in the economy, the Federal Government decided to embark on a number of austerity measures last year with the aim of checking the upward trend in public expenditure as well as ensure that inflation is kept at a moderate level. At that time, the state governments and the private sector were advised and encouraged to emulate the Federal Government's decisions and considerable cooperation was received by the Federal Government in this regard. These measures shall continue to be enforced and will indeed be strengthened. This administration shall not relent in its efforts to foster private and public sacrifice as a vehicle to achieving our aspirations of self-sufficiency and development.

In view of the high level of foreign exchange expenditure compared to our foreign exchange revenue, it has become necessary to take stock of our outstanding commitments with respect to the various items of merchandise imported. It is from this standpoint that the Central Bank issued its directives of 25 March to authorize dealers to temporarily suspend the registration of new form M's and the opening of new letters of credit. This exercise is intended to enable the government to ensure that only essential commodities are accorded priority in the disbursement of our foreign exchange. It clearly does not in any way amount to a ban on imports as has been widely reported in the mass media. Authorized dealers were given up to yesterday, 30 March, to furnish necessary information to the Central Bank and the analysis of the information so obtained is commencing immediately. I have directed that the analysis be completed and temporary ban lifted by mid-April. Every effort should be made to ensure that the decision taken on the basis of this analysis will cause only minimum interruption in the economy.

It is necessary to emphasis the fact that the state of the Nigerian economy and its relations with the commitments to other territories of the world does not constitute a cause for panic as regularly peddled by our detractors. Our creditworthiness on the international financial market remains strong. Our external public debt ratio compared with other countires of the world at similar level of development with Nigeria is relatively low. Our prospects for securing external loans are reasonable in view of the fact that Nigeria is generally regarded to be grossly underborrowing by reputable financial institutions. This, however, does not mean that this administration will be unmindful of the required caution in foreign borrowing and also the need to ensure the optimal utilization of foreign borrowing in order to avoid balance of payments difficulties. In this regard, the state governments shall be expected not only to contain the magnitude of their demands for foreign borrowing, but also the ensure that such borrowings are used for concrete projects that have the capability of generating income.

I have on several occasions both in my addresses and the annual budget exercise emphasized the importance of reordering our priorities on government and individual levels to ensure that only the essential projects are given attention. Government views as regards this [word indistinct] and I assure you that this administration shall not expend a kobo of public money on those areas which are not on the path of realization of our national goals and targets. I wish to appeal to you that only those expenditure items which are capable of achieving out aspirations for self-sufficiency and development should be accomodated to complete, to add to our resources.

Self-sufficiency should be interpreted to mean accelerated local production of those goods and services which, for one reason or the other, have proven to have been prominent in our imports bill. Equally conscious efforts have to be made to increase the local raw material content of our industrial production and at the same time pay particular attention to agro-based industries.

All this could bring about our desire to divert the economy and relieve ourselves from the periodic fix we suffer whenever our revenues from oil decline. We must introduce appropriate measures to reduce our excessive dependence on oil.

Finally, I should like to end by reminding you that there is nothing in the present situation which this country has not gone through before. We have weathered the storm before and are determined and fully capable of doing so now. The resilience of Nigeria's economy must not be in doubt. Our abundant resources have not disappeared, they remain intact. Over and above the short term measures I have ordered to contain the situation, our long term policy of diversifying the economy, reordering our priorities to ensure orderly and self-sustaining growth will remain firmly on course. With the understanding, cooperation and discipline of all, both as private individuals and government, we cannot and must not fail in our quest for a better life for our people. Thank you very much. [applause]

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA 30 MAR

AB302113 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, who is also current chairman of ECOWAS, returned to Freetown today at the end of his 3-day state visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia where he was awarded a royal welcome.

To Dissolve Parliament 2 Apr

AB312041 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] A release from the clerk of the House of Parliament states that Parliament will be dissolved by the president, Dr Siaka Stevens, on Friday, 2 April 1982. All members of Parliament are therefore requested to attend.

UPPER VOLTA

AUTHORITIES SEIZE COPIES OF L'OBSERVATEUR

AB311507 Paris AFP in English 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Ouagadougou, 31 March (AFP) -- The authorities in Upper Volta have seized copies of a newspaper for reporting the decisions of a trade union congress. The decisions of the Union of Voltan Technicians and Workers (STOV), reported by the daily L'OBSERVATEUR, were considered by the military regime to be anti-government.

They were also considered favourable to Soumane Toure, leader of the Voltan trade union Federation (CSV), which was dissolved by the authorities in November last year. Mr Soumane is wanted by the regime of Col. Saye Zerbo for possession of documents said to compromise Upper Volta's internal and external security.

Colonel Zerbo headed a movement to overthrow Upper Volta's multi-party regime in November 1980 in the midst of a crisis marked by a wave of strikes.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES SAHARA ISSUE, OAU

AB271113 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Interview with Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Felix Tientaraboum in Ouagadougou on 26 March by Upper Volta news agency correspondents Jacques Prospere Basil and Richard Yameogo -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, could you tell us why Upper Volta staged a last minute walkout from the Addis Ababa ministerial council meeting whereas earlier you stated that our country would participate in all sessions of this budgetary me 'ng?

[Answer] Yes, as you said yourself, I said our delegation was going to participate in the deliberations initially scheduled, that is, the budgetary session. I also said specifically that our delegation was in Addis Ababa only for that purpose. You know, the OAU annual budgetary meeting can be divided into two parts: the meeting of the experts and the ministerial meeting which adopts the results of the experts' deliberations. Thus, it was specified that the ministerial meeting would be held from 28 February to 1 March. Therefore, the preceding week was reserved exclusively for the experts to examine the documents given them.

Now, concerning the admission of the SDAR at the level of the experts, we had to deplore and condemn this act and, in a statement, we specifically stated that we were against such a decision. This is what I told you here with all the (?necessary) details. The same deliberations had to be adopted by the ministerial conference. Then a political problem which was not on the initial agenda and which should not have been on the agenda cropped up. A quorum of opposition became necessary so that the results of the deliberations would not be adopted. And that is why, at the last minute, when the SDAR remained at the meeting, we thought it our duty to assert our position, that is, to prevent the adoption of the deliberations of the meeting of experts by the ministerial conference.

That is why we waited before walking out until the last moment to see if they were going to continue to impose on us a presence which I would call abnormal.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you think our walkout had any effect on the deliberations?

[Answer] Of course, because our withdrawal was registered before the opening of the ministerial conference. Our delegation did such a good job of it that, in collaboration with the 18 other delegations, it filed a motion signed by 19 delegations, including the Zairian secretary of state for foreign affairs, who was the only minister among the 19 who signed the document, and deposited it at the OAU secretary general's office to be considered. Our delegation registered its withdrawal long before the opening session; but if the chairman of the session refused to read it before the opening, that is his affair. In any case, there is proof that our withdrawal was registered before the opening session and that is what is essential.

[Question] Mr Minister, still on the Western Sahara: It is clear that the countries which withdrew from the ministerial conference are in the minority. Do you think they can influence the agenda for the next summit scheduled to take place in Libya?

[Answer] No, I don't think we should see this issue in terms of minority and majority. The future of the OAU is at stake. Even if there was only one voice which rose against it, it is enough to make people think again; it calls for a search for other solutions to save the OAU. So it is not a question of majority or minority. There are rules which should be respected; there is the respect for institutions which should be observed. This is our opinion.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you think the OAU is about to disintegrate over this Western Sahara issue, as some people believe?

[Answer] I don't think so. As I told our African ambassadors in Beijing, the OAU cannot disintegrate. This would so much please our enemies that Africa should make efforts to save the OAU, because the OAU's voice is respected and even feared, if I can say so, whereas individually we do not represent anything. Therefore, the OAU cannot afford to disintegrate. I don't think present African statesmen will be responsible for the disintegration of the OAU. It is true that passions have flared up, but we can, and we should, find a solution to save the OAU, and I trust the wisdom of our heads of state.

ANGOLA

MINISTER: NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH 'PUPPET GROUPS'

AB311210 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The false news propagated by the Western press that Angolan authorities are ready to negotiate with the puppet groups was once more denied by Emilio Guerra, the fisheries minister.

In an interview with the Mozambican daily, O DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE, in Maputo, the Angolan minister explained that the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government will never negotiate with any puppet organization. Such allegations are part of the imperialist strategy in southern Africa against the independent states in the region, aimed at disturbing their struggle for the total independence of the continent.

The Angolan minister has been in Mozambique for 1 week now on a working visit.

ANGOLAN-POLISH COMMITTEE BEGINS TALKS 29 MAR

AB301913 Luanda ANGOP in French 1814 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 30 Mar -- The discussions of the fourth session of the joint Angolan-Polish intergovernmental committee began yesterday in Luanda to define concrete areas of cooperation within the framework of the agreements between the two countries.

In fact, the two delegations led by Faustino Muteka and Jerzy Kapufcinfki, the Angolan minister of transport and the deputy director general of the Polish Foreign Trade Ministry respectively, hope to study construction, foreign trade, banking, fishery, agriculture, transport and communications, mining industry, health and education. In this connection, a source from the Angolan Secretariat of State for Cooperation indicates that the Angolan side is particularly interested, within the framework of Angolan-Polish cooperation, in transport and communication, as well as in obtaining Polish instructors to train staff of the nautical institute to be built in Lobito, Benguela Province.

In mining industry, the same source indicated, possibilities for joint exploitation of copper in the Upper Zambezi (Moxico Province) are now being considered. Regarding fishing, it is recommended that Polish technicians be sent to Angola to repair fishing boats.

MPLA-LABOR PARTY CONGRATULATES AFGHAN PARTY

AB271410 Luanda ANGOP in French 1238 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 27 Mar (ANGOP) -- Afonso van Dunen (Mbinda), secretary general of the Central Committee for Foreign Relations, has sent a message of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Afghan Democratic Party on the occasion of the party's national conference.

In the message sent in the name of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, Afonso van Dunen (Mbinda) expresses wishes for the success of this event in helping build a society where the exploitation of man by man will be banished. He reiterates the desire to strengthen ties of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the parties and the peoples of Angola and Afghanistan.

Your national conference takes place at a very difficult time for the world situation. Imperialist and antirevolutionary forces in a vain attempt to resume lost positions are trying to undermine the national liberation movement and its ties with the socialist community as well as progressive states, the message concludes.

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO, YUGOSLAV LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS MEET

EA291532 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Delegations from Frelimo and the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] began talks in Maputo this morning, aimed at strengthening cooperation and friendly relations between the two parties. The Frelimo delegation is led by Jorge Rogelo, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee for Ideological Work, and the Yugoslav delegation by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

1978 TREATY WITH BULGARIA RATIFIED 24 MAR

AB251658 Luanda ANGOP in French 1625 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Maputo, 25 Mar (ANGOP) -- Yesterday in Maputo, Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's foreign affairs minister, and the Bulgarian ambassador to Mozambique, Andre Takanyakor, ratified the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1978 by Presidents Samora Machel and Todor Zhivkov during the latter's visit to Mozambique.

Joaquim Chissano said ratification of the treaty bears testimony to Mozambique's desire to strengthen its cooperation and friendship with Bulgaria because, he stressed, the aims of the agreement initialled by the two heads of state have been reached.

Yesterday evening, the arrival in Maputo of an important Bulgarian delegation led by Ognyan Daynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee on economic policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party, was announced. It is under the auspices of the joint cooperation committee of Mozambique and Bulgaria.

Bulgarian Medals Awarded

EA271928 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpt] In Maputo last night, Ognyan Doynov, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, decorated 27 cadres who are officials of Frelimo and the Mozambican state with a medal marking the 1,300 years of existence of the Bulgarian state. The Bulgarian official said on the occasion that the decoration was awarded to the officials for their great fighting spirit in the struggle against imperialism and for the edification of peace, progress and socialism.

The decorated cadres included Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for economic policy; Graca Machel, member of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of education and culture; Joaquim Chissano, member of the Frelimo Political Bureau and minister for foreign affairs; and Jorge Rebelo, member of the Frelimo Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for ideological work.

GEORGIAN EDUCATION MINISTER DEPARTS 26 MAR

EA262042 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Summary] Otar Kinkaldze, minister of education of the Georgian SSR, left Maputo this afternoon at the end of his visit to Mozambique, during which he held talks with officials, particularly in the Education and Culture Ministry.

NAMIBIA

SAM NUJOMA, SWAPO DELEGATION VISIT HAVANA

AB301535 Luanda ANGOP in French 1346 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 30 Mar (ANGOP) -- President Sam Nujoma of SWAPO is in Havana for a few days visit to Cuba. This was reported by the ADN news agency.

Upon his arrival in the Cuban capital on Monday, the SWAPO president, who is leading an important delegation of his party, was received by Jorge Risquet, member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC).

The delegation accompanying President Nujoma includes the secretary for education and culture, Nuhas Anguia, who is also a member of the SWAPO Central Committee, and the secretary for information, organization of the Namibian women's organization.

SOUTH AFRICA

P. BOTHA ON NEW REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

LD311630 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] A new coordinated industrial development policy involving several independent southern African countries as well as the self-governing national states in South Africa will come into effect tomorrow. The countries involved are South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says the new policy is just the start of a comprehensive and coordinated regional development policy. It must be seen as an important step in the direction of extensive economic development cooperation in southern Africa. Mr Botha says the most important aspects of the new policy involve improvements to the industrial decentralization policy, greater attention to the creation of job opportunities, the replacement of tax concessions with cash incentives, the simplification of administrative procedures and greater involvement of the private sector in the promotion of industrial development. Mr Botha says the various states have agreed on the new policy and it is proof that decision taking and policy coordination can take place to the benefit of all the peoples of southern Africa.

ANC SAYS U.S. BLOCKING ANTIAPARTHEID STRUGGLE

EA311120 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 30 Mar 82

[ANC program]

[Text] The ANC has released a statement accusing the USA of pursuing policies which are aimed at frustrating the movements that are fighting against apartheid in South Africa and Namibia. The statement, issued at the weekend by the secretary general of the ANC, Comrade Alfred Nzo, noted that international imperialism feared the destruction of white minority rule in South Africa and was seeking a pretext for its aggression in the region. The statement said it was now clear that the strategy of international imperialism, in particular the USA, was to suppress the national liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia and to (?warn) the racist regime of Pretoria to attack the frontline states for their assistance in the fight against apartheid.